

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## MR. TAFT PRAISES 'DOLLAR DIPLOMACY' AND LOAN TREATIES

Revolutions Will Cease in Central America, He Says, if J. Pierpont Morgan and Others Advance Funds

### REPLIES TO SENATE

Executive Declares That Its Objections to the Nicaraguan and Honduran Pacts Are Not Well Founded

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Defending "dollar diplomacy" as exemplified by the Nicaraguan and Honduran loan treaties now before the United States Senate, President Taft praised today the treaties which guarantee the collection of customs duties in the central American republics to satisfy loans made by American bankers as a means of preserving peace in Central and South America.

With the debts of Honduras and Nicaragua funded and collections in the hands of agents of the United States, revolutions would cease, he said. J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the First National Bank of New York and the National City Bank are to make the loans to the two countries.

"There is a decided objection in the Senate to the approval of these treaties," said Mr. Taft. "The general argument is that we ought not to be involved in entangling alliances with republics on this hemisphere or engage in a mere banking arrangement for the promotion of banking contracts."

"It is objected that this is 'dollar diplomacy' and we ought to have none of it. Give a dog a bad name and you know what follows—to call a particular piece of statecraft 'dollar diplomacy' is to invoke the condemnation of muckraking journals, whose chief capital is the use of phrases of a lurid character."

"The United States has not entered into these treaties for the promotion of its banking business, or that of any of its citizens. The purpose of this contract is to promote peace in this part of the world, so near the Panama canal as to give us an additional geographical reason for desiring to eliminate revolution and warfare."

When Mr. Taft's train left Oregon last night it was laden with fruits and flowers given him by the people at Ashland and elsewhere. He will proceed to San Francisco, where he is to be the guest at a dinner tonight and tomorrow he is to break ground for the Panama expansion.

Mr. Taft's speech, which he had simply called "Arbitration Treaties," was as follows:

My Fellow Citizens—The subject of the ratification of treaties by the Senate is frequently confidential, and that prevents public discussion of the pros and cons

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## MORE EFFICIENCY IN BUSINESS IS TOPIC AT DARTMOUTH MEETING

Experts and Business Men From Different Parts of the Country Are Attending the Three Days' Conference

### ABOUT 200 THERE

HANOVER, N. H.—Business men and educators numbering about 200 who are attending the first conference in the United States on the principles of scientific management, which is on now for three days, are hearing addresses today by system inventors and practical men.

The conference was opened Thursday evening at the Amos Tuck school of administration and finance of Dartmouth

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## 'TECH' IN NEW HOME TO TAKE LARGER PART IN INDUSTRIAL WORK

Stirred by the announcement of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that it is to be developed on the Cambridge water front, the 200 faculty members are formulating plans for their departments of the school of applied science. These will soon be called for by the committee in charge, which will work them out in accordance with the general scheme.

Dr. Henry P. Talbot, head of the chemistry department hopes to be able to have a one-story structure separate from the remainder of the buildings to be devoted to engineering chemistry research. More problems are now brought to the institute for analysis, and solution than it can handle. In such a building devoted to industrial problems exclusively, Dr. Talbot believes a large amount of investigation as to factories could be taken up which would show the country how to save much in operating expenses.

Prof. Charles F. Park, head of the Lowell School for Industrial Foremen, which now carries on its work in the institute buildings, said that the removal of the institute to the new grounds would make possible the further extension of this work. He did not believe that the actual numbers would be increased materially. But the facilities for giving this free specialization to the most capable foremen of factories in and around Boston would be greatly increased.

The transportation question is the one of serious consequence to this school, as it is now difficult for the men to get through with their day work and get in town from such distances as Lynn for the evening school.

CHILE INSTALLS WIRELESS

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The government has contracted for a series of Marconi wireless stations along the coast from Africa to Sandy Point.

## NET LOSS ON B. & A. TOTALS \$1,477,431.68 N. Y. C. YEAR'S REPORT

Operating Expenses 78.82  
Per Cent of Operating Revenue and Wages Paid to Employees, \$6,274,449.21

### TAXES ARE \$911,227.37

The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company operated the Boston & Albany during the year ending June 30, 1911, at a net loss of \$1,477,431.68, according to the annual report filed today at the office of the state board of railroad commissioners.

The income account shows operating receipts of \$2,248,415.84, which with all other income gives a gross corporate income of \$2,415,311.87. Deductions for rent of the Boston & Albany and its branches at \$3,940,820.19, for hire and equipment, at \$787,705.76 and miscellaneous items account for the loss hereunto stated.

The total revenue from transportation was: For freight, \$7,725,384.75; for passengers, \$6,432,235.13, a total of \$14,406,062.52.

The total operating revenue was \$14,593,463.65.

Operating expenses show \$2,340,083.63 paid out for maintenance of way and structures; \$2,139,557.38 for maintenance of equipment, \$252,219.49 for traffic, \$6,373,175.19 for transportation and \$397,181.39 for general, a total operating expense of \$11,562,217.08.

The operating expenses were 78.82 per cent of the operating revenue. The road paid taxes amounting to \$911,227.37 to Massachusetts, New York and the United States government.

The report also shows that there were 7,902 employees with a yearly compensation of \$6,274,449.21 and a total freight tonnage movement of 7,759,726 tons.

## MONOMOY SHOALS CHANNEL HEARINGS ARE SCHEDULED

Opinions of steamship captains will be given before the maritime committee of the Chamber of Commerce next Tuesday noon upon the advisability and necessity of constructing a channel across Monomoy shoals at the easterly entrance of Nantucket sound, by the removal of the northerly end of Stone Horse shoal and of such portions of Bearshoal and Pollock Rip shoal as may be necessary.

The government appointed a board of engineer officers to report on a survey of the shoals at the easterly entrance to the sound, and a meeting will be held next Wednesday at the United States engineer's office in Newport for hearing views of shipping interests.

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SANTIAGO, Chile.—The government has contracted for a series of Marconi wireless stations along the coast from Africa to Sandy Point.

## PASSENGER STATION AND FREIGHT YARD UNDER WAY AT MILTON



Showing how the work is progressing for the opening Nov. 1



Facilities provided for 17 cars, with leeway left for extension

## NEW HAVEN RUSHES IMPROVEMENTS ON LINE TO MATTAPAN ADVANCE OF ITALIANS AT TRIPOLI CHECKED WITH HEAVY LOSSES

Work on the interior fittings and the red Spanish tile of the roof of the new Milton passenger station on the New Haven line to Mattapan on the Plymouth division is being pushed today for the opening which is scheduled for Nov. 1. Grading on the approaches and drives is completed and demolition of the old passenger station is all that prevents the extension of the gamolithic platform and awning of the new station to the Adams street bridge connection.

H. Clifford Gallagher, treasurer of the Republican state committee and president of Walter Baker & Co., which has a large factory in Milton, is chairman of the special committee for the town which has brought about the construction of the new station and of the new traffic facilities.

Mr. Gallagher said that the approaches and drive covering three-fourths of an acre which had been given by the town as its part of the improvement would be finished by the first of next month ready for the station opening. There remains the work of macadamizing the drive and approaches, of laying the brick sidewalks and of grading the ground which will form the grass plot. The committee includes Henry H. Barnes, Philip S. Dalton and the chairman, Morris A. Duffy, selectmen, and Francis R. Hart and Mr. Gallagher representing the citizens.

Construction of the new freight house will start on Monday. It will stand on Butler street, Dorchester, within easy running distance of the present Milton passenger station.

The new freight yard is already laid out, with leeway for extension if necessary, giving facilities for three cars at the freight house and 14 cars for team delivery. The present arrangement allows for but eight cars, two being at the small freight house near the old station, for which the road is unable to collect demurrage charges.

As many as 60 cars in one day have been received at the freight depot which is not easily accessible or capable of handling large assignments.

**REPORT ON BANKS SHOWS CONDITIONS MOST PROSPEROUS**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—That the banks of the United States are in a state of vigorous health was shown today in the report on the condition of the banks by the comptroller of the currency. It was of 24,371 banks, their condition on June 7 last—1276 more than reported the previous year.

Analysis of the resources and liabilities shows loans of \$15,047,300,000; investment in bonds, etc., \$5,052,000,000; cash on hand, \$1,552,500,000; capital, \$1,952,100,000; surplus and profits, \$2,005,600,000; individual deposits, \$15,907,000.

**U. S. FISHERY PRODUCT IS \$54,031,000**

Value of Annual Yield Is More Than Half That of the Country's Gold Output or the Barley Crop

**\$42,000,000 INVESTED**

"It happens that the first bound volume of the recent census deals with one of the most difficult and curious of subjects—the fisheries," says the Boston News Bureau today. "Approximate count had to be made of the gear and the catch of 141,000 men so engaged at any time of the year—not only those who fare to the high seas or the great bays from organized fishing ports, but also the scattered thousands along lonely inlets, lakes and rivers. All these are

## JOHN D. LONG CALLED INTO SERVICE FOR THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

Former Governor to Make His First Speech at Rally and Luncheon of the Worcester County Club

### CANVASS RESUMED

Speakers in Western Part of the State Hold an Outdoor Meeting at Westfield and Go to Huntington

## CHINESE REBELLION PRECIPITATE AND ITS FAILURE PREDICTED

Embassy in London Tells Monitor That Capture of Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang Only Temporary

### IS ANTI-DYNASTIC

Modern Army of the North Is Loyal and Efforts of Rebels Will Be to Hold It Back as Long as Possible

(Special Cable to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Monitor's European bureau is informed by the Chinese embassy that though Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang have been captured by the revolutionists, the rebellion is doomed to failure owing to its precipitate outbreak.

The majority of the troops of the newly raised army of the north under Yuan Chang have not been permeated by the revolutionary propaganda and the principal efforts of the rebels will be directed to delaying their arrival.

The reasons put forward for the rising are the merest pretext, the movement being entirely an anti-dynastic one, which has been carefully and secretly organized during the last 20 years.

The rising is not local but is being supported from all parts of the country and its aim is to depose the Manchus and claim China for the Chinese.

### PEKING IS THREATENED

(By the United Press)

PEKING.—The rebellion that within a week has affected the central provinces of China has spread now to the north and from all parts of the empire come reports of disaffection. This city itself is threatened.

A mutiny of the troops is apprehended here. Some officials admit that the garrison is disaffected and that officers are afraid to give orders to the men. The same condition exists at Peking-fu and Tientsin, great military posts.

The government is devising measures for the defense of the capital and has apparently decided not to attack the rebels in the Wuchang district for the present. The sixth division of the army, which is stationed 400 miles south, at Kai Feng, has been ordered to entrain this afternoon for Feng Tei, a suburb of Peking.

Special guards have been placed around the foreign embassies and the white residents have been requested not to enter the native city. The foreigners have gathered in the legations.

No attack has thus far been made on foreigners and the leaders of the revolt have promised them the fullest protection.

A flotilla of foreign gunboats is anchored off Hankow and a force of marines has been landed under the command of Admiral Kawashima of the Japanese navy. British, American, German and Japanese warships are also patrolling the coast.

The government has offered amnesty to all rebels who submit and express contrition.

Little is known of who is leading the revolution or even its exact aims, beyond a proclamation that the Manchu dynasty must be destroyed. The revolutionists are said to be planning a revolution and the master mind of the movement is reported to be Dr. Sun Yat Sen, a man of broad education who has been in exile for his republican sentiments, but who is now supposed to be in Shanghai.

A rising is reported in Manchuria against the government.

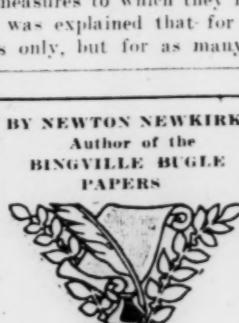
It is reported from Hankow that Lai Yuen Ling, one of the chief commanders of the Chinese army, has deserted to the rebels and been elected President of the provisional republic. If this is true, it is believed almost the entire army may follow.

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(Continued on page two, column six)

### PASS IT ON



If some one gives you a smile,  
Pass it on.  
To'd the golden afterwhile;  
Pass it on;  
How much strength is in the glow  
Of a smile, you do not know;  
Let its ripples onward flow;  
Pass it on.

If you hear a word of cheer,  
Pass it on.  
It will light some life that's drear;  
Pass it on;  
Let the joy that comes to you  
Make the skies of others blue;  
Fill their hearts with gladness too;  
Pass it on.

WHEN YOU PASS THE MONITOR ALONG TODAY IT WILL COST YOU  
In United States..... \$2  
In England..... 1½d  
In Germany..... 5pf

(Continued on page two, column two)

professionals; for obvious reasons of practicability—and perhaps credulity, the roll excludes the countless Izak Walton's of sport.

"As an industry, fishing yields the respectable yearly product of \$34,031,000. This is well over half our annual gold output, or of our barley crop. It is over twice our rye crop, and nearly twice that of flaxseed. It is three times the value of our rice crop, and five times that of our buckwheat crop. Each tiller of the soil raises yearly \$1200 worth, each harvester of the waters barely \$400; but, owing to seasonal limitations and diversions to other employments, the latter as a class probably devote not much over a third of their time to fishing."

"There is some \$42,000,000 invested in professional fishing, of which \$25,000,000 is represented by the craft themselves. Vessel-fishing's proportion of 57 per cent of the capital thus means an average proprietor's investment of \$10,500,000."

"Dearer meats have apparently not made us more of a fishing folk,—largely for the same reason of progressive scarcity. In 1880 our per capita consumption of fish cost 68 cents; it is almost 10 cents less. Each American eats proportionately nearly 26 pounds of fish a year, one-fourth of it being shelffish. Our choice ranges over

(Continued on page two, column one)

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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## PRODUCT OF U. S. FISHERIES IS SHOWN TO BE \$54,031,000

(Continued from page one)

150 piscatorial species; and in the aggregate bill, ten kinds and 17 states account each for over \$1,000,000 a year.

The succulent oyster—33,000,000 bushels of him—ranks easily first on that bill, with \$15,700,000 at wholesale, or one-ninth the total. He represents the nearest approach to marine farming, since private beds now yield 44 per cent of the product and command 53 per cent of the price, which has gone up 25 per cent since 1880. Among fish proper, the lordly salmon leads, with \$3,300,000 for his 90,000,000 pounds from the Pacific—apart from Alaska's 200,000,000 pounds, worth in the can \$107,000,000 more. Our own dependable cod is a good third with \$3,000,000 for 110,000,000 pounds, or about the same catch as for several decades.

The story of the now aristocratic lobster is epitomized in a decrease of 26 per cent in quantity, but an increase of 292 per cent in value since 1880; the catch is now, in fact, but half what it was in 1890, and meanwhile our import from Canada has quadrupled. The need is evident for restrictive laws and artificial propagation. To less degree is the humbler clam being dug out—from 2,300,000 bushels to 1,900,000 now, with consequent enhancement of 30 per cent in the price. The classic example of decline is, of course, the biggest "fish" of all, the whale; in 30 years the catch has steadily dropped from \$2,325,000 to \$495,000. New Bedford capital has turned from harpoon to spindle.

"Most of these dwindling catches are peculiar to New England. Her shores yield 96 per cent of all the lobsters and over 50 per cent of the clams, while Massachusetts alone still captures 70 per cent of all the whales. Rising value, however, helps make up for shrinking volume. Having up 15 per cent of all American fishermen, New England reports 30 per cent of the total capital and product. The Bay state easily retains its ancient preeminence, save from tariff or differential. Her yearly catch of \$7,000,000 shows a long lead over Virginia and New York, almost paired for second at about \$4,600,000. This leadership is due to her deep sea vessel fisheries, most adventurous of all, yet a sinecure-like as any to the captains courageous out of Gloucester, who bring to port three-quarters of the country's cod fare, who lead also in 17 other spoils of the sea, and who make T wharf the greatest fish mart in the western world."

"The figures of the fisheries repeat a common tendency—the steadily growing ratio of capital investment to value of the product. This relation has gradually risen from 53 per cent in 1880 to 63 per cent now. This entry of capital is also, together with the application of modern ingenuity, reflected in the cognate industry of canning and preserving fish. Since 1870 the annual product of this separate branch of endeavor has jumped from \$3,000,000 to almost \$29,000,000. We witness therein another evidence of the package era; and the ordinary investor has now in sundry instances become partner to the hardy oysterman and to the spearer of the salmon."

## EXAMINING THE M'NAMARA VENIRE

LOS ANGELES.—When the examination of M'Namara veniremen was resumed by LeCompte Davis, attorney for the defense at the opening of court today, the prosecution objected to Judge Bordwell's ruling that the widest latitude will be allowed in determining whether prospective jurors are opposed to labor unions.

The state insisted that the fact that James B. McNamara was a member of a union was no reason to compel a venire to explain its position on the union question. Examination of Z. T. Nelson of Pasadena, talesman, was the first proceeding before Judge Bordwell.

## AT THE THEATERS

### BOSTON

BOSTON.—"The Round-up," CASTLE SQUARE—"45 Minutes from Broadway." "COLONIAL," "The Red Widow." "COLEPORTER," "Vivian Maude." "MAJESTIC," "The Gamblers." "PARK," "Get Rich Quick Wallingford." "THEATRE," Irish Players. "SHUBERT," Musical Review of 1911. "THEATRE," "Excuse Me."

## THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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## ITALIAN GOVERNMENT FOR YEARS GOADED BY TURKISH DEEDS

(Continued from page one)

declared with emphasis, "and the Italian people now demand that the claims of the Italian nation shall be settled once and for all."

In reply to a question as to the very forcible measures now being adopted by Italy, he explained that in view of the dilatory manner in which business was transacted by the Porte, as well as of the strong feeling of the Italian people, the time had come when a show of force must be made, which would most certainly be employed in the event of Turkey failing to come to terms.

In answer to the question as to whether the landing of Italian troops in Tripoli would be the signal for the cessation of all negotiations, he replied that it would not necessarily follow, "for," he added, "as I have already said, Italy desires merely a satisfactory settlement of the claims which she has very justly made."

Asked as to whether the settlement by the payment of an indemnity would be considered satisfactory, he replied that a settlement in that manner was no longer possible. A settlement would undoubtedly be political and would include in all probability a territorial guarantee.

An interesting illustration of the methods of the Turkish government was, he pointed out, to be found in the case of the two French gentlemen who not so very many years ago were unable to procure from the Turkish government a sum of money due to them as private individuals. The matter was eventually taken up by the French government, and it was only after the landing of a force in Mitylene that the sum was forthcoming.

"These," he said, "are the methods my country has decided to adopt; indeed, they appear to be the only methods which produce any response from the Porte. The time has come for a show of force to be made in Tripoli, and for drastic measures to be taken to ensure the settlement of what are obviously just claims on the part of Italy."

The claims referred to have been supplied to us direct from an absolutely reliable source and are appended hereto:

The conflict which seems suddenly to have broken out between Italy and Turkey is only the last of a long series of vexations and impositions even more real than apparent, to which Italy and the Italians have been subjected by the Turkish government. For a considerable time there have been innumerable complaints from the Italian residents in every part of the Turkish empire to his majesty's government, enumerating real and genuine instances of oppression to which they have been forced to submit, and the settlement of which has been continually delayed.

Numerous and important complaints from private individuals and an infinite variety of other complaints of more or less general importance still remain unsettled, as, for instance, those acts of aggression against the staff of the Italian consulate, which make it plain that for some time all people of Italian nationality have been surrounded by a hostile atmosphere, not in accord with the good relations existing officially between the two states.

With the coming of the new regime, which gave rise to such great hopes in Italy, these painful incidents multiplied and became more aggravated. A most serious occurrence occurred recently, the kidnapping of the girl Julia Franzoni, 16 years of age, who was taken from her family of honest laborers, working on the Turkish railways at Adana. She was hidden, and compelled to become a Muhammadan, and married by force to a Muhammadan peasant, in spite of the protests of her parents and other non-Italian residents, in spite even of the intervention of his majesty's consul and ambassador.

This incident, which is of serious importance for every country, is of even more particular importance to Italy, which is forced to provide for the safety of a large number of Italian emigrants who find work on the railways in course of construction in Asia Minor. The fact that prompt punishment has not been administered for this barbarous act of forced conversion and seizure of an innocent child, may easily prove an incentive to other deeds of similar nature which will affect the whole working population, composed largely of Italians, compelled to live with their families in such a country.

The most frequent and abominably hostile acts, however, committed by the Turkish authorities, have taken place

in those parts of the empire in which the interests of Italy are greatest, that is to say, on the Red sea and in Tripoli. According to the reports of the Italian consuls, from the stories of those who have returned from these regions, as well as from the evidence of the numerous collisions fomented by Turkish officials, it is clearly shown that these officials desire to arouse hostility to Italian interests, as though fearing the continuous development of those interests. The behavior of the Turkish officials on the Red sea and on the Arabian coast, near to the colony of Eretrea, has been always violent and provocative,

The series of insults to the Italian flag would be too numerous to mention in full; we will refer to a few only which have occurred under the new regime. On June 5, 1909, the Turkish war vessel, Nusrah violently seized the sum of 2340 thalers, on board the dhow Cerima, a veritable act of piracy without any extenuating circumstances. The Genova was seized by the Turkish gunboat Rimodjin, towed to Hodeidah, and subjected to a most iniquitous process to take possession of her by force of arms.

Animated by a conciliatory spirit, the Italian government endeavored to institute an inquiry, with the object of arriving at some agreement.

This inquiry disclosed a condition of things which would have been a disgrace to any civilized government. This was not, however, sufficient. While the inquiry into the subject of the Genova was actually proceeding, the captain of a gunboat forced its way on to the dhow Cerima, and, on Dec. 3, 1910, compelled the captain Nakuda, to hand over to him the correspondence of the merchants of Massowah.

Attacks of another nature, but of not less violence, were committed upon the Eretrean dhows belonging to Ali Kozen and Kalid Hamed. The Turkish officials, who were always glad to take every opportunity of damaging Eretrean commerce, seized, on Aug. 21, 1911, all the cargo of another Eretrean dhow, including the very food of the crew, hoping to escape punishment for this. The effect is that the Eretrean merchants, terrorized by the continual threats of the Turkish officials on the Arabian coast, have been compelled to refrain, to a great extent, from trading, with vast loss to the commerce of the Italian colony.

In Tripoli itself, the systematic hostility to the Italian officials, sometimes openly violent, sometimes maliciously concealed, has assumed still greater proportions. There seems to have been but one aim in view, to attack the economic and commercial interests of Italy, and to hinder in every possible way the development of Italian influence.

Let us take a few examples from the long list; it would be possible to quote from the Banco di Roma, founded with Italian capital, started in Tripoli a work of economic progress and civilization. The Turkish authorities not only forbade natives to have any dealings with this bank, but actually punished them for engaging in them, and attempted to prevent the bank from attaining its proper legal status. When, after an interval of years, the negotiations for its recognition could no longer be delayed, their opposition took another form.

The Vailis of Tripoli succeeded one another rapidly, but their policy remained the same. At last, in 1910, the new Vaili, Ibrahim Pasha, declared openly in the council of administration that he would oppose systematically and strongly all projects from an Italian source, and made it quite clear at the same time that, in doing this, he was simply carrying out the instructions of the government at Constantinople.

Every application made by an Italian for a concession, whether for water works, wireless telegraphy, road construction or no matter what, was rejected without hesitation.

In direct disregard to all treaty rights, difficulties of every description were placed in the way of Italian subjects acquiring land or transferring property in Homs, Benghazi or Derma, and any natives who showed any willingness to deal with them were not merely threatened but were punished under some pretext or another.

Again, in spite of all promises to the contrary, Italian scientific missions have been systematically opposed. Every conceivable difficulty has been placed in the way of schemes of Italian navigation, the working of mills, oil presses, the natives not daring to take advantage of Italian commercial institutions for fear of punishment.

In addition, crimes of a serious nature, such as the murder of Father Giustino, at Derma, and of Gastone Terreni, have taken place. That of the latter was made to appear as a suicide, though such a cause was disproved by the evidence of witnesses. It was a particularly cruel crime, for which no satisfaction was ever obtained. Nor as much as a magisterial inquiry took place, though this was demanded by the parents of the murdered man, and by the

Italian diplomatic and consular authorities. No satisfaction was obtained, the Turks simply declaring that there was no evidence, and subsequently granting a free pardon to the prisoners. These two incidents alone are characteristic of the attitude of the Turks towards the Italians, and of their hatred for them, and they produced such complete terror in the Italian inhabitants as entirely to suspend their activities.

Any attempted interference by the Italian consular authorities of the Vila-yet was openly opposed. The evidence of this is contained in the case of the Italian journalist, Arbil. This man was violently beaten by the gendarmerie, and the interference of the dragon of the Italian consulate only resulted in greater violence.

All these incidents of violence and intimidation have been openly encouraged and openly supported by the Turkish paper, Marse, the official organ of the Vila-yet, inspired by the governor, printed in the official buildings, and enjoying a considerable circulation among the Arabs. No opportunity has been lost by this paper of insulting the Italian people.

The facts which have been given are indisputable evidence that Italy has been forced to take action by a systematic course of hostility to Italian subjects and the interests of Italy in the Ottoman empire in general and in Tripoli in particular. The warm sympathy with which Italy saw the advent of the Young Turk regime, and her determination to permit time for its consolidation, coupled with the hope that she would not be forced to create difficulties or to embarrass it in any way, led the government of the country to practise a forbearance unexampled in the history of any people.

It was hoped that as the power of the new regime was consolidated, the Porte would listen to the complaints which were made, and attempt to correct the mistakes of its officials, in return for a friendship, carried to an extent most prejudicial to Italian interests. These hopes have been shattered. The situation has become daily worse.

In contrast to the attitude of the Italian government, the government in Constantinople has been so weak as not even to be able to rely on the obedience of its own officials in Tripoli. For actions, Italy was put off with promises. Instead of correction, there was nothing but smooth words. A government which fails to respect its treaties, has failed to be able to be considered a government. The cup was filled at last. The systematic and violent attacks of the Ottoman press, the bad faith of the officials, the ever-growing series of violent incidents, the ever-increasing volume of complaints, stirred public opinion, the press, Parliament, and the government of Italy itself.

Italy has now no further belief in any possibility of an amicable arrangement with Turkey. Put off with futile words and unfulfilled promises, she has lost patience. She is determined to abandon an attitude of toleration, which might be mistaken for that of weakness. She has decided, by a display of energy, to enforce respect for her rights, and protection for her interests. The responsibility for this must rest on those who for the last three years have, by a system of daily provocation and hostility to Italy in the various portions of the empire, and in Tripoli in particular, shown that there is no longer any security for Italian subjects or for the pacific development of Italian commerce in the Red sea.

Complete plans have not been prepared, but it is expected that Governor Foss will enter portion of his former congressional district, touring Bristol county to talk with the town and city committees and Democratic leaders, while the remainder of the ticket who made the Cape tour this week will go into the western section of the state.

With but five more days for registration of voters for the state election, the Democratic city and town committees throughout the state are exerting every effort to get all Democrats on the rolls.

Democrats representing the eastern section of the state met Governor Foss and John F. McDonald, chairman of the state committee, at the American House Thursday evening and all were told what would be expected of them in the way of work.

About 250 attended the meeting, which was addressed by the candidates on the state ticket, Chairman McDonald and former representative Thomas P. Riley of Malden.

**JOHN D. LONG CALLED  
INTO SERVICE FOR THE  
REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN**

(Continued from page one)

formal talk to the campaign workers of that city, and arrangements were made to accommodate about 60 people. As it turned out over 200 were present.

"I find that the suffragists are arousing much interest among the farmers. In almost every place I go ahead of the campaigners, I am asked, 'Are the suffragists coming too?'

Former Senator Herbert C. Parsons of Greenfield, editor of the Greenfield Reporter, also commented on the size of the crowds which are attending the Republican campaigners along their route. He figures a big Republican vote from western Massachusetts this fall, far exceeding what Governor Draper received last year.

**M. SHERMAN ON CONSERVATION**

WESTFIELD, Mass.—This town was the scene of the opening of the eighth day of the Republican campaign in the western part of the state when a rally was held in the town square at 10 a.m.

today. The campaigners have their usual long program of meetings and expect to put in a busy day whirling from town to town until 6 p.m. with but a short intermission for luncheon.

This evening one of the best rallies of the campaign is anticipated at the Springfield high school where the Republican leaders are planning to pack the half with voters of both parties. The speakers at this rally as well as for the day's tour are Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, candidate for Governor; Robert Luce, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; Albert P. Langtry, candidate for reelection as secretary of state, and Speaker Joseph Walker.

The schedule for today's campaign is as follows: Westfield, 10 a.m.; Huntington, 11:15; Chester, 12:15; W. Springfield, 2:30; Agawam, 3:05; Wilbraham, 4:20; Hampden, 5; East Longmeadow, 5:45; Springfield, at high school, 8 p.m.

**Received No Invitation**

Politicians are discussing Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham's statement that the reason that he did not appear beside Governor Foss in the reviewing stand before the State House at the Columbus day parade was the fact that he received no invitation.

**Mr. Frothingham said that official courtesy demanded that to review the parade with Governor Foss he should receive an invitation from the latter. Although it was his wish to be in the reviewing stand no invitation came, and so he spent the day campaigning in western Massachusetts.**

Governor Foss declares that the Lieutenant-Governor was overlooked through a misunderstanding as to who had charge of the arrangements for the review, at the State House.

(By the Financial News)

LONDON.—Sir J. Jordan, British ambassador in Hankow and vicinity are demoralized and regiments have joined the rebels. The rebels have taken possession of the government arsenal at Hankow. They have captured Anking in the province of Anhui and the advices indicate that the uprising is spreading throughout the entire middle China territory, along the Yangtze valley.

The occupation by the rebels of the city of Wu-chang, across from Hankow is said to give the revolutionists a strong strategic advantage.

Foreign Minister Uchida arrived from the United States today and his arrival was hailed with relief in Japan. Count Uchida and M. Ijii, Japanese minister to China, are regarded as the best informed on far eastern affairs.

(By the Financial News)

WASHINGTON.—The state department today received the following cablegram from Secretary Williams, in charge of the American embassy at Peking:

"Hankow reported in flames. Americans seem to be safe. Fifteen thousand men, composing three army corps, have joined the rebels. Communication with Hankow is cut off."

# Leading Events in Athletic World

## GOLFERS COMPETING IN THE COUNTRY CLUB BIG FALL TOURNEY

Francis Ouimet Leads Field of 134 Starters Thursday in Medal Play for Country Club Cup

## WHITTEMORE NEXT

Some very good golf was witnessed in the first round of match play in the annual fall tournament of the Brookline Country Club on the famous links at Clyde park this morning. Conditions for play were almost ideal, a strong wind being the only unfavorable feature.

Francis Ouimet, the young golfer who won the qualifying gold medal Thursday and S. K. Sterne, were the first to get away this morning and they put up an interesting contest. Ouimet seemed to be unable to make much of a showing on the first nine holes and turned for home 3 down; but beginning with the tenth hole he gave a wonderful exhibition of playing and not only ended the match 3 up and 1 to go; but did the last nine holes in 35, three under bogey. Their cards:

Quinton	5	4	5	5	4	4	6	7	-14
Stern	5	4	5	6	4	4	5	6	-13
Ouimet	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	6	-35
Stern	5	3	5	4	8	5	4	5	-45

The closest match of the morning was that between F. H. Hoyt and C. T. Crocker, which was won by the former by one up. Their medal cards were rather high, Hoyt requiring 84 and Crocker 87. The cards:

Hoyt	6	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	-41
Crocker	5	5	6	4	4	5	6	-41	
Hoyt	5	4	5	6	3	5	4	5	-42
Crocker	5	3	5	6	5	5	3	4	-41

In the other matches R. W. Brown defeated T. G. Stevens 5 and 4; A. G. Lockwood defeated C. W. Bass, 4 and 3; L. S. Bigelow defeated M. F. O'Connell, 7 and 6; G. H. Crocker defeated K. E. Mosser, the former Yale captain, 2 up; F. H. Cutler defeated R. H. Daniels, 2 up; and P. W. Whittemore defeated R. A. Wood, 3 and 2.

The pairings for the second round which is being played this afternoon are as follows: Hoyt vs. Lockwood, Bigelow vs. G. H. Crocker, Brown vs. Cutler and Whittemore vs. Ouimet.

Francis Ouimet of the Woodland G. C., Auburndale, former intercollegiate golf champion, led the field of 134 starters at the end of the day's play in the qualifying round Thursday. Ouimet scored 76, which was three strokes better than the card of P. W. Whittemore of the Country Club who was second.

Ouimet played a steady game throughout, getting into difficulty only on his outward journey, at the ninth hole, where he took 6. He was out in 49 and came home in 35. Whittemore got 43 for the first nine holes, but on his homeward journey he played better golf, scoring 36. These two players were the only ones to score under 80. Ouimet's card:

Ouimet, Woodland	41	33	76					
Out	5	4	5	4	4	5	6	-41
In	3	4	4	5	4	4	5	-56

Although the number of starters exceeded the number who competed in the spring meeting for the Country Club cup by 28 players—their were 96 outside entrants—quite a number of prominent golfers failed to turn in cards. J. B. Hylan of the Vesper Country Club just failed to qualify for match play, getting into trouble at the fifth hole, where he took seven strokes.

There was also a handicap medal play yesterday for members of the Country Club. T. S. Dee capturing the prize for the best net with a card of 91, 13, 78. For those who did not qualify for the Country Club cup a handicap vs. bogey competition will take place this afternoon. Thursday's score:

F. Ouimet, Woodland	41	33	76
P. W. Whittemore, Country	43	36	79
M. F. O'Connell, Belmont	42	41	83
G. H. Crocker, Country	44	40	84
F. H. Hoyt, Allston	42	42	84
C. W. Bass, Portsmouth	45	39	84
L. S. Bigelow, Country	40	36	84
P. G. Cutler, Cambridge	41	42	86
P. G. Gilbert, Brae-Burn	41	42	86
L. S. Bigelow, Country	44	42	86
R. W. Brown, Medford Brook	46	40	86
S. K. Sterne, Tatnall	42	42	86
B. H. Clark, Danvers	47	40	87
T. G. Stevens, Woodland	47	42	88
R. W. Atwater, Woodland	49	29	88
R. W. Wood, Vesper	43	47	89
K. E. Mosser, Brae-Burn	43	44	89
T. Stevenson, Country	49	40	89
G. Lockwood, Belmont	36	44	90
C. T. Crocker, Country	49	31	90

Withdrew from match play.

## SCHOOL ELEVENS PLAY TOMORROW ON MANY FIELDS

Waltham High vs. Portland High at Portland Should Furnish Hardest Battle of the Week End

There are a few games among the local school elevens scheduled for today. Stone's school, which was not expected to be represented by an eleven this season, will play St. Andrews school at Concord. Lynch, a former Exeter player, is coaching the Boston team. Browne and Nichols meets Roxbury Latin. Watertown high plays Allen school at Watertown and Weston high plays Belmont at Belmont. A game that is of interest to interscholastic followers is the Providence Technical high-Hope Street high game at Providence. These teams are great rivals there and have played against local elevens.

While not many of the larger schools will clash tomorrow, there are about 20 games scheduled between the teams of Greater Boston. All eyes will watch the result of the Waltham-Portland game to be played at Portland, Me., and the contest should be an interesting one. The Waltham high has not been defeated by the Portland team since the annual contests started. Two years ago at Portland, the score was 17 to 0, while last year at Waltham, the home team won a field goal.

Malden high will meet a strong team when it tackles Lowell Textile at Malden. Everett high may strike a snag in the game with Arlington, which made a very good showing on the holiday.

South Boston high goes to Beverly, where they should make a good showing. Medford high, which has been making a good record in the games thus far played, should have little trouble in disposing of Quincy high, although they may not run up a large score.

Groton will have Volkmann for its opponent at Groton and while the home team was defeated by the Harvard freshmen, they should be able to hold the Volkmann team, as they have sent two of the Boston teams home with defeats.

Somerville high meets Winchester and the result will be watched with interest, in order to figure out the possible winner of the Waltham-Somerville game to be played at Somerville a week from tomorrow. Waltham disposed of Winchester easily a few weeks ago.

Natick plays Milford at Natick, St. Marks meets the Harvard freshman, and although the home team is very strong, the young collegians showed that they possess great ability in their game with Groton. Comparison of these scores will give the followers a chance to think about the result of the St. Marks-Groton game, to be played early next month.

Milton Academy plays Nobile and Greenough at Milton. Cambridge Latin meets the local preparatory school at Danvers and Hyde Park meets Needham at Needham.

## EVANS AND WOOD WIN AT GOLF

CHICAGO—Warren K. Wood of Homewood and Charles Evans of Edgewater, amateurs, defeated George Duncan of England and James Donaldson of Glenview, professionals, 7 to 6, in a best ball foursome at Homewood. Evans had the best individual score for the 36 holes by four strokes, registering 146.

## HARVARD TAKES DAY OFF

The Harvard varsity football team will be given its last-practice this afternoon in preparation for the game with Williams tomorrow. No practice was held Thursday; but some of the backs went to the field in charge of Coach Corbett and practised punting and catching.

## THURSDAY'S SCHOOL GAMES

Somerville, 6, Brockton, 0. English H. H. Dorchester, 0. New Bedford, 12. Beverly, 0. Brookline, 0. Commerce, 0. Medford, 18. Woburn, 0. Winchester, 0. Woburn, 0. Lowell, 10. Dedham, 6. Norwood, 6. Bedham, 0. St. John's Prep., 28. Salem, 0. Haverhill, 12. Worcester, Classical, 0. North, 10. New Bedford, 0. Arlington, 10. Winthrop, 2. Everett, 23. Boston College Prep., 0. Milton, H. 9. Mechanic Arts, 5. Marlboro, 20. Needham, 0. Marlboro, 27. Hudson, 0.

## SIDELINE NOTES

Marquette University is trying to arrange for a football game with Lafayette next fall.

## GREAT INTEREST IS BEING SHOWN IN THE BIG WORLD'S SERIES

Opens in New York Tomorrow With Each Team Having Many Favorites to Win Honors

## HOW THEY COMPARE

FORMER WORLD'S CHAMPIONS  
Year Winner Loser  
1903—Boston (A. L.)...Pittsburgh (N. L.)  
1904—No game.  
1905—Brooklyn (N. L.)...Philadelphia (A. L.)  
1906—Chicago (A. L.)...Chicago (N. L.)  
1907—Chicago (N. L.)...Detroit (A. L.)  
1908—Chicago (N. L.)...Detroit (A. L.)  
1909—Chicago (N. L.)...Detroit (A. L.)  
1910—Athletics (A. L.)...Chicago (N. L.)  
1911—American League 3.

NEW YORK—With the opening of the world's championship series of 1911 in this city between the Philadelphia Athletics, champions of the American league for 1911, and holders of the world's title of 1910, and the New York Giants, champions of the National league for 1911, and holders of the world's title in 1905, only one day away, interest is at its height both here and in Philadelphia.

This is the eighth time that National and American league clubs have played for the big honors and never before in the history of the series has the interest been greater or the ultimate winner more doubtful than is the case this year. Followers of the National league are almost unanimous in picking the New Yorkers to win the honors, while the American league sympathizers are just as unanimous for the Athletics.

It is the second time that these two clubs have contested for these honors. They met in 1905 and New York easily won the series. Both teams, however, are greatly changed and there is little doubt that both are much stronger than they were then.

Judging from their work in their two leagues during the past season, the Athletics will have a decided advantage in batting and will be fully as strong if not stronger in fielding. The Giants will be better at baserunning and the pitching staffs should be pretty evenly matched.

Collectively the two outfields will be fairly well matched, with the Athletics having whatever advantage there may be. As far as the infields are concerned the Athletics appear to be much stronger at second, short and third, with first base about even.

The two catching departments are pretty even, with New York slightly the stronger when Meyers is behind the bat. Without Meyers, the team is considerably weaker in this position than the Athletics.

As far as pitchers go, New York has the great Mathewson, whose work won the world's series for them in 1905, and Marquard as the leaders. If Marquard shows the same form he did in the National league this year, it will look pretty good for New York, but the general feeling is that he will not be able to hold the Athletics. Ames and Wilts are the other New York pitchers.

The Athletics will depend on Bender, Coombs and Plank. These three pitchers are veterans, Bender and Plank having taken part in the 1905 series, and Bender and Coombs being the men who won for the Athletics in 1910. All three are above the average and followers of the American league expect to see them hold the Giants to few hits and fewer runs.

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# PRESIDENT TAFT DISCUSSES ARBITRATION

(Continued from page one)

which might sometimes be useful. Treaties are much less the subject of public consideration than are statutes, and yet when ratified they are as binding upon all of us as statutes, because by the constitution they become the law of the land. In this respect they differ from treaties of other governments, which are only international contracts.

Some times the Senate removes the injunction of secrecy from treaties and the discussion of their merits. It is to certain treaties which I have submitted to the Senate, and which that body has now published and laid before you for consideration and discussion, that I call your attention. They are the treaties I made with the republic of Honduras and the republic of Nicaragua, for the purpose of securing a loan to each of these Central American republics.

We have heard a great deal during the past six months in favor of general arbitration treaties for the promotion of the peace of the world. I believe there has been of late more genuine expression of sentiment among all the people of the earth for peace than ever before in the world's history. The craving for some effective means of promoting peace grows not so much out of actual war as out of the desperation with which the great nations are increasing the stupendous burden of armaments and armament, making Europe an armed camp, with the growing menace of bankruptcy.

The fact is that we have had very little war in the last 25 years, and one of the reasons has been the rivalry in preparation for war and the certainty of financial disaster to some nations which must follow.

Among these great nations there is the conservatism of domestic stability and the law-abiding character of the population. Universal treaties of arbitration for such countries are of the highest importance, as probably furnishing a means by which all may be induced ultimately to reduce their armaments, when it shall become apparent that arbitration is a real and practical substitute for war.

## Land of Revolutions

I would not therefore minimize the importance of such treaties in the ultimate cause of peace; but I wish to point out that at present wars chiefly arise not between well-ordered nations having well-armed, well-recruited and well-disciplined forces, but out of internecine strife. They grow out of the rebellion or revolution of part of a people against the constituted authority of the other part. They proceed from the lack of stability of government and cupidity and the ambition of partisan leaders among the people.

There are countries where the occupation of a revolutionist has become a profession, and the unhappy common people of such a country have no time for peaceful pursuits, and perforce are driven into guerrilla warfare for mere self-protection. Starvation succeeds plenty in countries as productive as any in the world. The institutions of civil liberty, if they ever were inaugurated under a high-sounding constitution, cease to exist, revolutions follow each other in rapid succession, the finances of the government are in hopeless confusion, and it is a stretch of the imagination to call what little authority remains a government at all.

Such has been the fate of some of the Central American republics. Living between Mexico on the north and the isthmus of Panama on the south, they have had the benefit of all the wealth that nature with a generous hand can bestow, and if only peace could be secured for one or two decades, prosperity would ensue. It has been exceedingly difficult, however, to preserve peace, because unscrupulous and ambitious adventurers leading a revolution in one country excite disturbances in another. Honduras and Nicaragua are now the two countries most exposed to these internal dissensions.

In Honduras there have been seven revolutions in 15 years. Its territory reaches from ocean to ocean, and its neutrality is rarely preserved when its neighbors are at war. These conditions necessitate the keeping up, at great expense, of its army. General arbitration treaties can have little influence over countries subject to these conditions. The shifting of government from one group to another would weaken greatly the practical binding force of such treaties, and the unsettled condition of the population makes it necessary that a more effective method to secure tranquillity and quiet must be found, and thereby the forces among these peoples making for civilization and progress must be given full opportunity to achieve their beneficent ends.

## Helped Santo Domingo

Our experience with Santo Domingo, once a volcano of revolution constantly in eruption, suggests a possible and practicable method of meeting the same difficulties that are presented to these Central American republics. A study of the revolutions shows that their first object is the seizure of custom houses through which import taxes are collected. The custom houses are the only sources of revenue at such times, and provide the means of war for the professional revolutionist.

With these as a basis of operation he moves into the country, and ultimately for the time being secures control of the whole Republic. By a fortunate arrangement, under an order of President Roosevelt, with the consent of Santo Domingo, and under an arrangement with the bondholders of that then failing and unfortunate country, Americans were placed in control of the customs houses and took charge of the collection of the revenues.

The arrangement was like a receivership, providing for the deposit of a cer-

tain proportion of the funds collected in a New York city bank, to be applied to the payment of the national debt, after it had been scaled down to a reasonable figure, with as much as possible of the fraud, waste and injustice squeezed out.

The United States undertook to defend the custom houses against seizure by rebellious Santo Domingans, and the fact that this government acted as guardian—not of the people, not of the country, but only of the custom houses—was quite sufficient to make this receivership arrangement a complete success. Subsequently a treaty with Santo Domingo embodying these features was ratified by the Senate, and has now been nearly five years in successful operation. The revenues have been divided, some 40 or 45 percent applied toward the extinction of the national debt of Santo Domingo, and the remainder of 55 percent constituted a revenue for the country greater than it ever had before in its history.

The Santo Domingans have been well served in the collections of their customs by experienced and honest Americans recommended by this government; revolutions have been prevented because no professional revolutionist believed it possible to oust from the custom houses men who were there by direction and under the protection of the United States.

Peace has prevailed; capital has entered after peace; enterprise has followed, and prosperity is the result. We had spent hundreds of thousands of dollars each year in sending fleets of gunboats to protect American and foreign property in Santo Domingo and Haiti against injury from revolutions. Now that source of expense has been reduced to a minimum. Our responsibility, so far as armed interference is concerned, has practically disappeared.

## Others Need Same Lesson

The lesson of Santo Domingo has suggested a similar solution of the difficulties of Honduras, Nicaragua and some of the other countries in Central America. These have, as I say, seven revolutions in 15 years in Honduras. The debt, the principal of which was originally \$26,000,000 in bonds, has increased by accrued interest to \$124,000,000, and her military expenditures each year are \$600,000.

The government has no money with which to make improvements, to build roads, to do any of the things necessary to progress and civilization. Her people are poor and on the verge of starvation in a land that ought to be blossoming with prosperity, and she has turned to us as a philanthropic guardian of the small countries of our continent to assist in the adjustment of her foreign debt, to improve the collection of her taxes—in a word, to follow the course taken in Santo Domingo. The treaty we have concluded with Honduras provides that we will help her to secure a financial agent in our country who shall settle the existing debt on a just basis, for every one admits the fraudulent character of part of the debt and its inequity, because so little of it really inured to the benefit of the country.

By the treaty the government of Honduras undertakes to make a contract providing for the refunding of its present internal and external debt, for the adjustment and settlement of claims liquidated and unliquidated, and for the placing of its finances upon a sound and stable basis. Both governments agree to take due note of all the provisions of the contract when made, and to confer in case of difficulties, with a view to the faithful execution of the contract, in order that the benefits to Honduras and the security of the loan may be secured.

By Article II, it is agreed that the loan shall be secured upon the customs of Honduras, and the government of that country agrees not to alter its import or export duties during the existence of the loan without consultation and agreement with the government of the United States. By Article III, a full and detailed statement of the operations under the contract is to be submitted by the fiscal agent to the department of state of the United States and to the minister of finance of Honduras at the expiration of each 12 months, and at such other times as may be requested.

By Article IV, and this is the important article—"The government of Honduras, so long as the loan exists, will appoint from a list of names to be presented to it by the fiscal agent of the loan, and approved by the President of the United States of America, a collector-general of customs, who shall administer the customs in accordance with the contract securing said loan, and will give this official full protection in the exer-

cise of his functions. The government of the United States will in turn afford such protection as it may find requisite."

## Tells of Morgan Deal

A contract for the loan has been made between the government of Honduras and four of our prominent banking firms—J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank and the First National Bank of New York—and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York has agreed to act as the fiscal agent of the loan. Under this arrangement the old debt of the republic, of about \$26,000,000, is to be redeemed by the issue of bonds to the amount of \$4,500,000.

The whole loan is to be \$10,000,000, and is to cover this payment of bonds. About \$2,500,000 is to be used for internal improvements. The only obligation the United States assumes is to exercise its judgment in recommending collectors of customs, and it reserves the right to protect such collectors. The contract of loan has been examined by the state department and by experts employed by it to see whether it is fair to the government of Honduras. The rate of interest for the bonds is 5 percent, and the price at which they are to be sold is 88.

This is not as high as the Dominican bonds sold under the contract, because when that contract was made the experience had been actually made and there were already several millions of dollars on deposit in the bank in New York awaiting distribution in the liquidation of the debt. The fear of action by the United States, when it has a right to act under such a treaty as this, will reduce the necessity for sending the gunboats we have heretofore had to send every time there was a disturbance in a Central American country.

Honduras, stretching from one side of the isthmus to the other, has been a common camping ground for the revolutionists of the Central American republics. If we can by such a simple arrangement as this, and by the assumption of such a light responsibility as I have described, put Honduras on her feet, so far as her debts are concerned, and can give her a breathing space in which to develop the wealth which nature has bestowed upon her, we can be certain of promoting peace and thrift in a part of the world where peace and due process of law are now unknown.

Nicaragua is a country lying adjacent to Honduras, and its circumstances have been similar to those of Honduras. The treaty with Nicaragua is practically the same as that with Honduras. The approval of these two treaties and a successful administration of the loan contracts will lead to adjustments of the national debts of the other Central American republics on a basis much more favorable to them and with even less responsibility on the part of the United States.

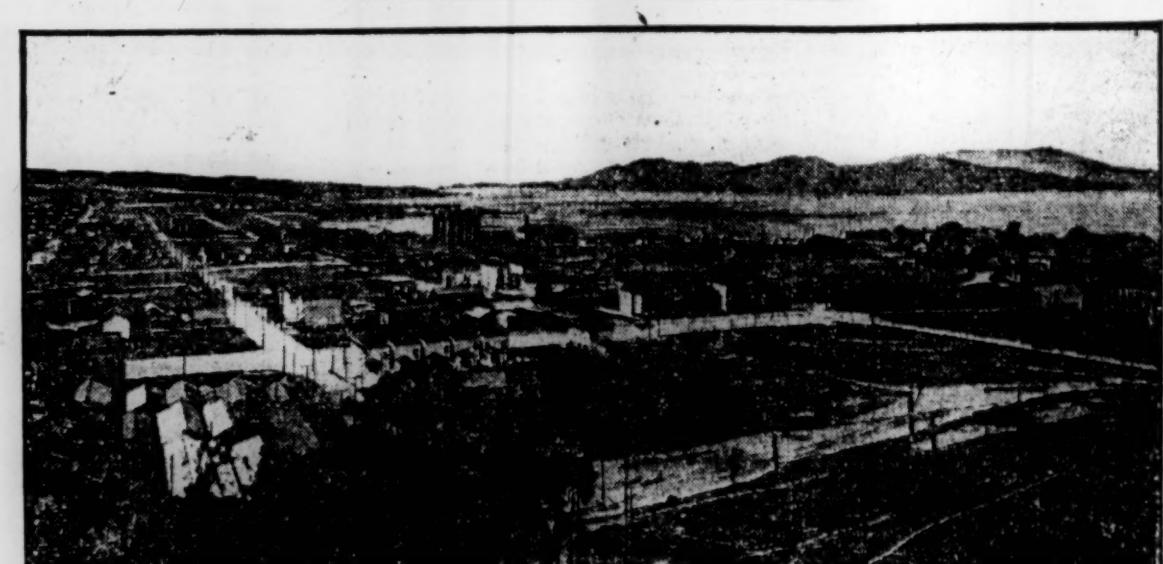
## Senate Opposes Treaties

San Salvador is one of the Central American republics that has had less revolution and disturbance than any, and its credit has, therefore, been better. The minute, however, that the Honduran wars were made and the loan affected, subject to ratification by the Senate, the minister of that country advised Mr. Knox that the prospect of putting Honduras on a sound and peaceful basis had enabled his country to reorganize its army, thus lessening the cost of its government and increasing its ability to meet its financial obligations.

There is a very decided objection in the Senate to the approval of these treaties. I doubt if I can fairly state these objections. This is due, perhaps, to the depth of my conviction that the treaties ought to be ratified because they are of the utmost importance in the promotion of peace on this hemisphere, in a region where there has been no peace. The general argument seems to be that we ought not to involve ourselves in entangling alliances with republics in this hemisphere, or to engage in what seems a mere banking arrangement for the promotion of a banking contract.

It is objected that this is "dollar diplomacy," and that we ought to have none of it. Give a dog a bad name and you know what follows. To call a particular piece of statecraft "dollar diplomacy" is to invoke the condemnation of muckraking journals, whose chief capital is in the use of phrases of a lurid character. The United States did not enter into this treaty for the promotion of its own banking business or of any of its citizens. It was thought advisable to favor a contract with American bankers rather than with foreign bankers, because such a contract would be more effective to secure tranquillity and quiet must be found, and thereby the forces among these peoples making for civilization and progress must be given full opportunity to achieve their beneficent ends.

**FAIR SITE FOR WHICH MR. TAFT BREAKS GROUND**



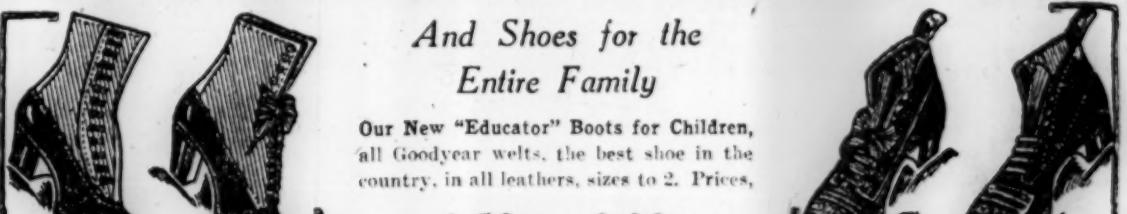
Harbor View, with Golden Gate in the distance, which is to be used for important buildings at Panama exposition, San Francisco

**Houghton Mifflin Co.**  
It pays to pay cash  
NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT CASH HOUSE

## Important Week-End Bargains

### Week-End Sale of Juvenile Footwear

And Shoes for the  
Entire Family



1.50 to 2.00

Boys' "Educator" Shoes, also our Beacon Shoes, extra solid for long wear. Price.....	2.50
Girls' Extra High Button Boots, made of dull calf—	2.98
Sizes to 11 at.....	1.29
Sizes to 2 at.....	1.69
Children's "Educator" Boots, extra high button effect, for dress, tan vamps with white tops, sizes to 8.	98c
Boys' "Educator" Boots for Children, all Goodyear welted, the best shoe in the country, in all leathers, sizes to 2. Prices, 2.98	2.98
Welting Shoes for Men, all made on the Goodyear process. We are selling reliable shoes in a great variety of kinds.....	2.50 and 2.98
5000 Pairs of Warm Slippers for Men and Women—Just received, one of the best assortments in the city.....	59c to 98c

## Saturday Specials in Men's and Boys' Wear

Youth's Shirts—Fancy negligee, collegiate make, attached laundered cuffs, special value. at.....	1.00
Boys' Shirts—Fancy percale negligee shirts with attached laundered cuffs. Special for Saturday, 49c	49c
Men's Shirts—High grade fancy shirts, plaited and bosom styles, attached and detached cuffs. Special value.....	1.00
Underwear—Men's fall weight Egyptian ribbed balbrigan shirts and drawers, \$1.00 value at 75c per garment.....	75c
Boys' Shirts—Fancy percale negligee shirts with attached laundered cuffs, special value. at.....	1.00
Boys' pajamas—Heavy fancy domed pajamas, cut full sizes and well made, \$1.00 value at 75c per suit.....	75c
Boys' Night Shirts—Heavy fancy domed flannel cut full size and good length.....	50c

## Comfort and Durability in Hosiery and Underwear

Union Suits—Boys' and misses' extra heavy fleece-lined cotton jersey ribbed union suits, long sleeves, ankle length, perfect fitting, all sizes from 3 to 14 years, at only 49c per garment.....	49c
Boys' and Misses' Hosiery—Heavy 1x1 and 2x1 ribbed, fast black cotton, spliced knee, heel and toe, the hose for wear and tear, at only 12½c per pair.....	12½c
Union Suits—Boys' natural colored, half wool, ribbed union suits, long sleeves, ankle length, perfect fitting, sizes 24 to 34. Our special leader at 98c per garment.....	98c
Boys' Underwear—Half wool, plain merino, heavy weight shirts and drawers, firmly finished; also medium weight ribbed merino shirts and drawers, in all sizes from 24 to 34. A genuine bargain at 49c per garment.....	49c
Misses' Hosiery—Black silk lisle, 1x1 ribbed, fashioned foot, spliced soles, heels and toes. Our special leader for 25c pair.....	25c

peace and the tranquil development must greatly enlarge. Whether we take formal steps to give us a right to intervene or not, we shall have thrust upon us in almost every quarter the necessity for intervening. Is it not better that we should step in with due authority and directness and promptness to suppress war than that we should allow it to go on because we lack authority to interfere; and then, at the extremity, be called in to use force to prevent violation of the rights of foreign nations which always occurs at a certain point in a revolution?

I do not care what is technically included in the Monroe doctrine. Those who look at our position in this hemisphere must recognize that in the brotherhood of the 21 republics which constitute what is called the "Pan American Union," the United States is the most powerful, the leading country, and all must hope that through the influence of the United States and the other countries at peace, those republics and the security of the loan may be secured.

We have progressed beyond the time in civilization when we can stand up and say of our neighbors that we have no interest whether they are at peace or at war. We are neighbors of the Central American republics. We have always felt it incumbent upon us to help them out of their difficulties, and to intervene and prevent them from cutting each other's throats.

**Protecting the Canal**

Our enormous interest in Panama only accentuates the necessity for our taking care that those countries so near the isthmus shall not be the scene of warfare, which might threaten the usefulness of the canal. For many years it has been our function to intervene here to protect foreign property, and to use our good offices to bring about peace. This is the one spot in the civilized world today where there is more danger of constant war than any other.

We are so situated with reference to these five republics that we are certain to get a large part of the trade which

shall be put on a sound and stable basis, their citizens relieved of the discouraging burden of a debt largely fictitious and greatly disproportionate to their revenues, and the portals of prosperity open to them. Until approval by the upper house of Congress the treaties must remain wholly inoperative.

But if you agree with me that every dictate of prudence, of common sense, of friendship and neighborliness, as well as loyalty to the cause of peace, makes mandatory the approval of these treaties, I that the Senate, in its wisdom, will give to them its prompt and emphatic approval.

## MISS CHAPMAN TO READ

Miss Alice Chapman will read Jerome K. Jerome's "Passing of the Third Floor Back" at the next meeting of the Revere Woman's Club, Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 18, in the Congregational church, Revere.

**Crane's Linen Lawn**  
The Correct Writing Paper

For over a hundred years Crane's writing papers have been the first choice of all good letter-writers, and there were many good letter-writers in the old days of this country. Many a box of old letters, penned by a famous hand, were written upon Crane's writing paper.

Behind every sheet of Crane's Linen Lawn today there is an experience of one hundred years in good paper making. No wonder that the Crane writing papers are preeminent today as they have been during the entire hundred years.

Crane's Linen Lawn is a writing paper of unusual quality and unusual popularity. Besides the white it is made in many fashionable shades. If your stationer cannot supply you, write to us and we will send the name of a dealer who can.

**EATON, CRANE & PIKE COMPANY**  
SOLE MANUFACTURING AGENTS,  
PITTS

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## WHITMAN

An addition is being made to the Commonwealth shoe factory in town. It is to be the same height as the main factory and will extend to the western boundary of the lot.

The Whitman Republican Club has elected these officers: President, Benjamin S. Atwood; vice-presidents, J. C. Gilbert, Dr. C. E. Lovell, Benjamin C. Reed, Obed H. Ellis, William H. Eastbrook; secretary, Albert Freedman; treasurer, Edwin A. Parker; auditors, Clyde Osborne and Richard J. Considine; membership committee, Elmer C. Cobb, John Freeman, A. D. Hutchinson, J. Frank Hammond, Daniel Shea, Dr. A. MacKeen, W. H. Estbrook, William Bliss, Harry E. Littlefield, George E. Gomley, Dr. F. G. Wheatley and Frank T. Whiting and six others to be named by Abington members.

## WINTHROP

Winthrop Lodge A. F. and A. M. have elected and installed these officers: Worshipful Master, W. H. Vincent; senior warden, W. B. Thayer, Jr.; junior warden, David Belcher; treasurer, W. W. Thompson; secretary, J. C. Nelson; chaplain, the Rev. A. S. McLean; marshal, C. G. Bird; senior deacon, G. L. H. Stevenson; junior deacon, F. F. Cook; senior sentinel, A. H. Smith; junior sentinel, German Walker; organist, W. S. Hill; inside sentinel, Allen E. Newton; tyler, Winthrop Magee.

Members of the Margaret Winthrop Lodge of Rebekahs sewing circle are meeting today with Mrs. James A. Welch, at Point Shirley.

## EVERETT

The Everett Teachers Association has elected: President, Superintendent of Schools, Fairfield Whitney; vice-president, Melville A. Arnold, principal of the Horace Mann school; secretary, Miss Lydia L. Farrington; treasurer, Miss Susan F. Drury, principal of the Devens school.

The city has completed the work of laying out and building Clarence street in the Woodlawn section. This entire section is being rapidly developed as a residential section.

## EAST BRIDGEWATER

The young people of the Congregational church have organized a Christian Endeavor Society with these officers: President, Miss Evelyn Ryder; vice-president, Maynard Hemmenway; secretary, Miss Julia Grout; corresponding secretary, Miss Julia Kingman; treasurer, Miss Helen Pratt; pianist, Miss Bernice Ewell; chairman of the lookout committee, Paul Boyd; missionary committee, Miss Nettie Toren; music committee, Miss Mabel Homer; social committee, Miss May Allen.

## MELROSE

At the semi-annual meeting of the Cooperative Bank, 416 new shares were sold, an increase of 276 shares over the previous meeting with a net gain in the number of stockholders of 52.

The Sons and Daughters of Maine Club will commence its meetings in Old Fellows Hall, Oct. 17, when an entertainment is to be given. The club will hold a harvest supper in November. There will also be the annual banquet held in December, and the club will entertain the Sons and Daughters of New Hampshire at one of its meetings.

## ABINGTON

Workmen are putting in the foundations for the memorial bridge from Lake street to Island grove. Two tiers are being built. These are eight feet wide and upon them will rest a 12-foot roadway. It is expected that the foundation work will be completed by Dec. 1.

The Firemen's Relief Association is to hold its annual ball in Standish hall Friday evening, Jan. 5.

## CHELSEA

Old Suffolk chapter, S. A. R., will hold its first meeting of the season Tuesday afternoon at the Deane Winthrop house in Winthrop. Charles K. Bolton of Shirley president of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, will speak on the work that society is doing.

## WAKEFIELD

The 1905 Literary Club will open its meetings tonight at the home of the president, Miss Nellie H. Bailey, 200 Lowell street, and the program of lectures for the season will be made up.

Rehearsals for the inspection by Mrs. Ella J. Pelley of Swampscott, to take place Nov. 9, were begun by H. M. Warren, W. R. C. No. 69, Thursday night.

## RANDOLPH

Mrs. Clara A. Tolman has been elected recording secretary of the Ladies' Library Association, to succeed Mrs. C. A. Farnham. The association has received a gift of \$25 from Mrs. Annie Bernhart of Peoria, Ill., a former resident.

## QUINCY

The Republicans are to hold a rally in the music hall Monday evening. The speakers are to be Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, Speaker Joseph Walker, State Treasurer Elmer A. Stevens, Senator George L. Barnes and others.

## MIDDLEBORO

This evening the trading post which has been the attraction at the town hall this week, will close with a dance. The affair is being held under the auspices of Nemasket tribe, I. O. R. M.

## HANOVER

The South Hanover fire department is to hold a series of socials and suppers at their headquarters during the fall and winter season.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

"America, untrammeled by tradition, can teach us many things. Some day, perhaps, we shall seriously set ourselves the proper way of running a golf championship," says the World of Golf. "There is not much hope of this, however, until there has arisen a new generation strong enough to break with the past. Unfortunately, there are few signs of change. We still entertain, or profess to entertain, a profound reverence for the Royal Antediluvian Auditors of Golfers. We are always saying that new methods should be adopted, but no one makes any real effort to bring about a more reasonable state of things. The filial felicity implied in the dictum that what was good enough for our fathers is good enough for us is doubtless very touching, but in effect it means only stagnation."

A championship tournament should be the severest and most searching form of competition that can be devised. In this respect the American method may not be quite all that is claimed for it, but there is no doubt that it is infinitely better than the system adopted in this country. It is generally conceded that 18-hole matches are unsatisfactory, and yet we cling to our 18-hole rounds with a tenacity that is truly pathetic. We know there are many objections to our system, but it was instituted by such venerable organizations as the Royal Blackheath, the Royal and Ancient Branksfield Links, the Honorable Company and the King James VI. Can we ignore these ancient foundations and adopt the methods of a body of such mushroom growth as the United States Association? Yes; and the sooner the better.

Briefly, the American system consists of two qualifying rounds of 18 holes each. At the end of these the field is reduced to 32 players. Then there is one round over 18 holes by match play. Each of the remaining matches is over 36 holes. As we have said, this may not be the ideal way of deciding a championship, but at least it has the merit of eliminating the "fluky" victories which are so common in the British event. To take a case in point we may instance the final of this year's tournament at Prestwick. It is by no means unlikely that, if Mr. Hilton and Mr. Lassen had met in one

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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## SUIT WITH TRIMMING OF SATIN

*The skirt is cut in two pieces only*

A GREAT many checked and plaid materials are to be used this season. In the costume illustrated the trimming is satin sparingly used and the effect is most satisfactory. The coat has a collar that can be made either square or pointed at the back, and with big revers. It is well adapted to small women and to young girls. It is loose yet shapely, for the fronts are fitted by means of darts at the shoulders which are concealed by the collar. The sleeves can be long and plain or in three-quarter length with big rolled-over cuffs.

The skirt is cut in two pieces only. It is of moderate width, yet it takes long straight lines.

Every seasonable suiting material is appropriate for the model. Rough finished cheviots and fabrics of the kind promise to be much worn with trimming of broadcloth. A novel effect could be obtained by making the suit of dark blue cheviot and the revers of rich red broadcloth banded with black satin, and the collar of black.

For the 16 year size the coat will require 4 yards of material, 27, 2½ yards 44 or 52 inches wide, with ¾ yard 21 inches wide for the collar and trimming; for the skirt will be needed 3 yards 27, or 2 yards 44 or 52 inches wide.

A pattern of the coat (7127), or of the skirt (6835), in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age, can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## BEADED ROBE MADE AT HOME

*Gold and Silver Beads on Black Net Best*

THOSE beautiful and expensive beaded robes or elaborate tunics that will appear on many of the imported gowns this season can be made at home if one has a fair amount of patience and likes to sew.

Purchase enough silk net, if you want a very handsome one, to make a closely fitting tunic, or, if you wish, a robe that reaches to the floor.

Cut it over a good pattern, having as few seams as possible; baste the seams and fit it to your figure. Now draw out the basting threads and cut an accurate pattern of the gores out of large sheets of very thin linen paper, or paper that is known as "onion skin." If you cannot get from your stationer sheets large enough to cut an entire gown, it is easy to paste the edges of several smaller sheets together and make a large piece for yourself. On these paper goes trace with pen and ink any desired design you wish to use for the heading.

These can be obtained from an art needlework store, or, if you are clever at drawing or have a friend who is, it will be easy to make your own designs. Flowers and leaves, scrolls, bunches of grapes with leaves and curly tendrils, or a conventional pattern, are all good designs to choose.

Select a design that will fit the gores—one having dainty traceries or small leaves toward the waist line and the heavy part of the pattern near the hem.

## CARE MAKES THE CLOTHES LAST

*Modern dresses occupy but little space*

DO NOT spoil your clothes is an injunction that might be given to many full-grown women as well as to the little girls who find it so tiresome a restriction, and, unfortunately, it is not only the owners of deep purses who are utterly regardless as to the proper care of their garments.

Persons of limited dress allowance often bewail their poverty and exercise economy in purchasing, while they neglect quite simpler means of giving long life to what they do manage to acquire. It is a curious fact that she who is used to the services of either a regular maid or a clever housemaid is far more careful when left without these services than she whose household is too limited to admit of anything in the way of being waited upon.

The habit of finding garments well brushed, well folded and well packed is, perhaps, conducive to keeping good order in drawers, wardrobes and boxes, and it is obvious that much time is saved by this same good order, says the New York Times.

Every one wants to save time, and nearly every one has to make more changes of dress during the day than formerly, and it is exasperating, even when one has only oneself to blame, to come in from a morning ride to change for a luncheon party to find the et ceteras of the toilet tangled in one drawer, the gown needing a few stitches and the hat crushed by having been stuffed carelessly into the wrong box.

Hats take up a great deal of room, but their trimmings are so light and simple at the present moment that it is sometimes worth while to pin the flowers fresh each time, or adjust the "mounts" now so beautifully made ready to go on with a stitch or two.



## TRIED RECIPES

### QUINCE PUDDING

PARE six large quinces, scrape the fruit to a pulp, and add to it one half pint of cream and one half pound of powdered sugar, stirring them together very hard. Beat the yolks of seven eggs and the whites of two, and stir them gradually into the mixture. Bake it in a buttered dish three quarters of an hour, sprinkle sugar over it when cold, and serve.

### SWEET POTATO WAFFLES

A southern recipe which makes an excellent accompaniment for roast duck. Mix thoroughly and beat to a cream one tablespoonful each of butter and sugar, stir in one well beaten egg, add one pint of milk, one small cup of flour sifted with one teaspoonful of baking powder, and enough cooked mashed sweet potato to make a smooth batter. Season with salt, cayenne pepper and nutmeg. Bake in hot waffle irons until a golden brown, dust lightly with cinnamon, and serve hot.

### LAMB'S KIDNEYS EN BROCHETTE

Peel the kidneys and remove the strings and fat attached. Slice them crosswise, and string the slices on metal skewers, placing a small slice of bacon between each slice of kidney, and also at each end. Place the skewers on the rack in a dripping-pan and bake for about 15 minutes, or until the bacon is crisp. The skewers will need to be turned once.

### BRAMBLES

Use one cup of seeded raisins chopped fine with grated rind of one lemon, two common crackers rolled fine, one cup of sugar, one egg and one quarter cup of milk. Mix the ingredients thoroughly. Cut pastry in squares, and place a tablespoonful of the mixture on each square. Moisten the edges with milk, to prevent the filling from running out, fold over, and bake in a quick oven. This recipe makes 18 brambles.

### ALMOND PASTE FOR WEDDING CAKE

Blanch one pound of almonds, and put them through a fine meat chopper twice. Mix the whites of four eggs in a large bowl with three pounds of pulverized sugar, and add the nuts, with a dessert-spoonful of essence of rose, or with other flavoring to suit the taste. Knead the mixture to the consistency of a stiff dough, and spread it about an inch thick on top of the cake. Rub the top of the cake with the white of an egg before spreading the paste. —Youths Companion.

You can use any color beads you desire, or can use several colors if it is a floral design and you want to represent the colors of the blossoms with beads.

Gold and silver beads on black net are best; in fact, they are best on any color. Jet beads make a brilliant, scintillating robe, and crystal beads on white are lovely. When the last bead has been sewed on, tear away the paper pattern, and your robe is ready to make up, says the New York Press.

If you wish you can stitch the seams of the net before heading, leaving only the seam at the back open. This will be more difficult to work on, but you can then run the heading over the seams in some places, so it will more nearly resemble the imported ones.

After all the seams are stitched and trimmed off evenly turn up the hem and catch it in place with small silk stitches. The robe is then ready to be mounted over a satin slip, and you will be surprised how beautiful it will look.

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These can be obtained from an art needlework store, or, if you are clever at drawing or have a friend who is, it will be easy to make your own designs. Flowers and leaves, scrolls, bunches of grapes with leaves and curly tendrils, or a conventional pattern, are all good designs to choose.

Select a design that will fit the gores—one having dainty traceries or small leaves toward the waist line and the heavy part of the pattern near the hem.

The following is an old recipe for "stewed lettuces": Strip off the outer leaves and cut away the stalks; wash the lettuces with exceeding nicety, and throw them into water salted as for all green vegetables. When they are quite tender, which will be in from 20 to 30 minutes, according to their age, lift them out and press the water thoroughly from them; chop them a little and heat them in a clean saucepan with a seasoning of salt and pepper and a small slice of butter; then dredge in a

salt and pepper and minced onions are put between the layers and oil is poured on the top, to soak in. The salad should be made sufficiently long before starting to allow this soaking process to be completed. Vinegar should be added just before serving, and the whole lifted and stirred for the vinegar to reach every part.

The following dessert will be found just as good as ice cream: Boil a cupful of rice in a double boiler, with a quart of milk and half a cupful of white sugar, for two hours. Then mash through a colander; add vanilla to taste, and put in freezer. Turn until frozen, and serve in sherbet cups, with fruit syrup or maple syrup poured on top, or else hot chocolate sauce.

Salt, pepper and minced onions are put between the layers and oil is poured on the top, to soak in. The salad should be made sufficiently long before starting to allow this soaking process to be completed. Vinegar should be added just before serving, and the whole lifted and stirred for the vinegar to reach every part.

Velours, of which there are various types, is still another popular material which has the approval of time. The jute velours with a cotton warp is liked by those who desire a heavier curtain or portiere. Softer and more supple is the double-faced silk velours. This has more sheen than that with the cotton warp, but it shows markings more readily and is therefore not as durable, particularly for the upholstery purposes.

Tapestries may be frankly all cotton, cotton and wool, or all wool, says Good Housekeeping. On account of the former high duty on wool, there has been comparatively little of it used in recent years. The wool tapestries will wear longer and on that account are more satisfactory than the cotton ones if the house is lived in the year round. The cotton tapestries today, both the domestic and the imported, are very closely woven and there is nothing to roughen up as in the woolen goods. A little wool combined with the cotton makes an admirable fabric. Cotton will not, of course, retain its color as well as wool. For furniture coverings, the all-over designs in tapestries are more practical, as they do not show signs of wear as quickly as the plain goods.

Salads are a necessity for the luncheon basket, and should be of a substantial character. They must, moreover, be of a kind to which the adding of the dressing before packing will not be detrimental. A chiffonade salad, nutritious and appetizing, is made as follows: Take a cold vegetables of various kinds—beets, carrots, potatoes, peas, beans, escarole, tomatoes, onions and celery—and cut into blocks or tiny strips. Mix with a dressing compounded of hard boiled eggs, mashed, with a pinch of salt, two pinches of paprika, half a teaspoonful of French mustard, a tablespoonful of hashed chives, one of hashed estragon, two tablespoonsfuls of oil and three of vinegar. Add this dressing to the salad, toss up well and take a salard fork and spoon in the basket, that the tossing up may be done again at the last moment.

A potato salad in which cold boiled

cold plays a part is very good. The potatoes are sliced thin, and alternate with the coldish, which is shredded fine, in layers. On top—and between, too, if liked—are slices of hard boiled eggs.

Clean and half-soaked blouses should never be heated together, and lavish use of tissue paper is to be recommended; all silk or lawn blouses should have a layer between them.

Lastly, such articles as are cleaned, not washed, should never be allowed to be done too dirty before they are sent to be done up. Stays wear twice as well if they go to the cleaner and repairer before they are overmuch soiled.

GLOVE SELECTION

The choice of gloves, cape outseams are the best for hard, everyday wear. Cape is a good sturdy skin, and the outseam sewing brings the wear against the stitching instead of against the skin.

Tan is one of the most serviceable colors,

Gray fades. White is economical because it can be cleaned, but a white glove, unless it is immaculate, is not smart.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

There are cotton, cotton and silk, silk

and linen, and all silk damasks to choose from. The lovely soft colorings which win our hearts in the genuine old pieces of tapestry and damask are cleverly reproduced in many of the antique damasks which sell for about \$2 a yard. The

little flower and stir them well; add next

a small cup of broth or gravy, boil them

quickly until they are tolerably dry,

then stir in a little pale vinegar or

lemon juice, and serve them as hot as

possible with fried sippets around them."

Boil as for spinach, run through a

coarse strainer, and finish with flour,

butter, and a little milk and sugar, the

same as for spinach. Garnish with small

triangles of toast.

Duchess lettuces (English recipe)—

Wash a couple of lettuces, separate the

leaves, and tear each leaf into two or

three pieces. Cut up a quarter of a

pound of bacon into dice and fry till

brown and while hot add two teaspoons

fulls of vinegar. Beat an egg till light

and put to it two tablespoons of sour

cream. Mix it with the bacon and stir

over the fire a minute until it thickens.

Pour this boiling hot over the lettuce,

mix well, and serve quickly.

There are many variations of this last

way of treating lettuce. Bacon may be

fried, broken up in small pieces, and

scattered over lettuce, and eaten with a

French dressing, or bacon drippings may

be combined with vinegar and salt and

pepper and poured hot over the lettuce,

which methods result in what is called

"wilted lettuce."

NUT FLAVORS

It was while making candies with fondant that the Little Wise Lady discovered how perceptibly the natural

flavor of coconut is heightened by the

addition of a few drops of almond

extract, says the San Francisco Call. To

any "package" coconut, bought already

shredded, it adds a fresh quality, which

would lead the unsuspecting to take for

granted that the pie, pudding or cake

made of it was the product of a newly

grated coconut. Later on the Little

Wise Lady experimented with dishes in

which other nuts were ingredients, and

she found the use of the almond extract

invaluable. It is not to be used in suf-

cient quantity to give a definite almond

flavor, unless that be especially desired,

but half a dozen drops will bring out the

flavor of any kind of nuts, while the

"wonder worker" itself "goes off" in the

cooking, so as not to be discovered by

any not initiated.

REGAL TEXTURES

Both velvets and velveteens alike will

be in high regard for costumes and

three-piece toilettes. Plain colors, of

course, are in most frequent demand—

the rich, dark hues which show up to

## THOUSANDS PARADE BOSTON STREETS IN HONOR OF COLUMBUS

Thirty-five thousand men took part in the civic parade Thursday that marked Boston's second celebration of Columbus day. More than 300 organizations, in five divisions, headed by a military escort, formed a line or march that took three hours to pass a point.

At four reviewing stands leading executives of the state and city, with Lieut.-Col. John Dunn, chief marshal of the parade, received the salutes of the pennants carried by every man and the hundreds of American flags that brightened the ranks of the marching societies.

Governor Foss and his staff occupied the first reviewing stand before the State House. On the stand were also many army and navy officers. At the intersection of Tremont and West streets was another large stand, where Archbishop O'Connell and other church officials of the archdiocese watched the procession.

Major Fitzgerald witnessed the parade from a stand on the Common side of Tremont street, between Mason and West Boylston streets. After passing the last reviewing point, where Chief Marshal Dunn had his position in Park square, the procession disbanded.

Proceeding the parade proper, marched the chief marshal and staff, Lieut. George H. Lee of the ninth infantry, and 100 well-known Boston men headed by the mayor.

The first three divisions were made up of local societies; the fourth included students from Boston College, and the Chinese, Portuguese, and Polish orders.

One of the features of the parade was the number of children, in bright dress.

Immediately after the disbanding of the parade, the prizes were awarded by the prize committee. The awards were:

First prize, "Columbus Giving Thanks to God," by the Bunker Hill council 62, K. C.; second prize, "Innocence," by the United Italian societies; third prize, "Our Country's History," Woburn, Lexington, Arlington, Winchester and Concord councils, K. C.

The prize for the best marching body was won by the Mission church of Roxbury, with honorable mention given to the Jamaica Plain council, K. C., and the Holy Name society of the Holy Trinity (German) church.

The prize for the most attractive feature was awarded to the Waltham council, K. C., and that for the largest marching body to the Mission church of Roxbury.

Columbus night water carnival attracted throngs of people to the Cambridge and Boston esplanades along the Charles river basin last night.

The different classes of motor boats gathered at the Cottage Farm bridge, two miles up the river, under the leadership of Marshal Crane, and the parade started at 8 o'clock with 41 power boats in line. The procession of picturesquely dressed boats passed slowly down the Boston side of the basin to the West Boston bridge, where it turned and skirted the Cambridge shore to the starting point. At the foot of Otter street, near the Union Boat Club, a band was stationed.

During the parade Mayor Fitzgerald and a party of guests cruised about the basin on the power boat Madeline.

The judges, W. T. Fitzgerald, registrar of deeds; Hollis Burgess, Henry Gray, Maurice R. Smith and Arthur P. Homer, awarded the first prize for the most grotesquely decorated boat to the launch Sheel-Shee, owned by Herbert C. Cluxton. The best illuminated yacht, according to the judges, was the Diana of the St. Alphonsus Boat Club, and the best decorated boat was the steam launch from the United States ship Chicago, manned by naval militiamen and in command of Lieut. F. G. Robinson.

The best decorated power dory was the Vanetia, owned by W. S. Andrews, and the best open boat under 20 feet was Chester C. Main's Gertie M. E. A. Perry's Doris G and the Kate II, owned by J. H. Wyatt, were the winners in the class for cabin launches between 20 and 35 feet, while in the class for open launches, 20 to 35 feet, F. W. Clark's Plover and J. C. Fairfield's Jezebel won first and second prizes respectively.

**EDITORIAL COMMENTS**

WASHINGTON — Men's shirts embroidered below the waist with initials must bear the brunt of more import taxation than the ordinary, unadorned garments. The United States court of customs appeals on Thursday sustained the board of general appraisers and the collector at New York in their decision that such articles made of cotton are dutiable as "embroidered cotton wearing apparel."

**AMUSEMENTS**

NEW ENGLAND'S GREATEST SHOW

MECHANICS BUILDING  
IT MOVES IT INSTRUCTS IT ENTERTAINS

A REAL MECHANICS FAIR AT LAST

BAND CONCERTS POPULAR PRICED CAFE  
Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.  
Admission, 25 Cents

TREMONT TEMPLE E  
TENTH WEEK OF CORONATION  
2:30 and 8:30 Daily

WORCESTER GAZETTE — Mr. Whitney has long been a Democrat. He has

## FRIDAY CONCERT DRAWS HUNDREDS TO SYMPHONY

Hundreds of music lovers were in line in front of Symphony hall today ready to occupy the "rush" seats, which are available to about 500 for the Friday afternoon Symphony orchestra rehearsals at a uniform price of 25 cents per seat. The doors of the hall were thrown open to those in line at 1:30 p. m.

The rehearsal this afternoon has special interest, as it commemorates the thirtieth anniversary of the orchestra. Max Fiedler the conductor, has arranged a program of the numbers which have been played oftenest and loved best by the audience during these 30 years of the orchestra's existence.

It consists of the "Eroica" symphony of Beethoven, the "Unfinished" symphony of Schubert, and Brahms' "Academic Overture." The "Eroica" in whole and the "Unfinished" in parts hold the record for the number of performances by the orchestra. The "Eroica" has been performed 91 times in Boston and elsewhere by the orchestra, and the "Unfinished" 101 times.

## BOSTON EPWORTH LEAGUERS ATTEND

WORCESTER, Mass.—Workers of the Boston district, Epworth League, had a series of pleasure trips Thursday on the lake and later at the Lake View M. E. church, where the afternoon was passed in conference. The Lake View leaguers gave the 100 or more Boston visitors a reception.

The reception was emphasized, after a song service and devotions, by greetings from Calvin D. Macomber, president of the Lake View chapter. Miss Margaret A. Nichols of Dorchester, district president, who responded, expressed the gratitude of the district for the pleasant reception.

## MR. COOKE TO TALK ON SOCIAL UPLIFT

George W. Cooke will give a series of lectures on "Economic Determinism and Social Progress" before the School of Social Science, Sunday afternoons at 3:30, in the Laughlin studio, Copley square, beginning next Sunday and extending to April 28, 1912. The lectures will provide a systematic outline in sociology, and among other things will show how a new social order is to be brought about.

## MELROSE D. A. R. MEETS

The opening meeting of Fanueil Hall chapter, D. A. R., was held Thursday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. William C. Brown, Orient Avenue, Melrose. The sum of \$25 was appropriated toward the New England Genealogical Society and the chapter will participate in the bazaar of the state chapters to be held in Boston in December.

## WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

**EDITORIAL COMMENTS**

Editorial comments today deal with the defection of Henry M. Whitney from the Democratic party.

**HARTFORD COURANT** — Henry M. Whitney has not cut the swath in national politics William C. Whitney — Mr. Tilden's adviser and Mr. Cleveland's secretary of the navy — did. But he has been a big man among the Massachusetts Democrats; four years ago he was their candidate for Governor. He voted for Eugene N. Foss in 1910. He's not going to vote for him this time.

**FALL RIVER HERALD** — When Mr. Whitney endorses the plan for tariff revision which has the support of President Taft, he is convinced that if the tariff is to be reduced it must be done with care. The Democratic Congress, recently adjourned, had a fine opportunity to meet the desires of a good many of the people of the country by a scaling of the tariff in one or two particulars, to show what it would do later if it were intrusted with full power. Instead, in its eagerness to attract attention, it wielded the axe with more enthusiasm than judgment, and one of the effects now shows itself in driving Mr. Whitney, and presumably a good many other leaders of industry, out of the party.

**PROVIDENCE JOURNAL** — Why is it, when a life-long Democrat nurses a grievance and deserts to the other side, he invariably ascribes his change of political garments to the Democratic tariff policy? It is singular that a man of Henry M. Whitney's intelligence and standing, who has endorsed the "tariff-for-revenue" policy of his party for over 50 years, in the heart of the great manufacturing section of the country, should at this late day suddenly discover that our "infant industries" are still in need of government help.

**NEW YORK WORLD** — Where Foss is, Whitney is not. When Foss became a Democrat, Whitney turned Republican, and there he stands now as when he supported Lodge for reelection.

**FALL RIVER HERALD** — When Mr. Whitney endorses the plan for tariff revision which has the support of President Taft, he is convinced that if the tariff is to be reduced it must be done with care. The Democratic Congress, recently adjourned, had a fine opportunity to meet the desires of a good many of the people of the country by a scaling of the tariff in one or two particulars, to show what it would do later if it were intrusted with full power. Instead, in its eagerness to attract attention, it wielded the axe with more enthusiasm than judgment, and one of the effects now shows itself in driving Mr. Whitney, and presumably a good many other leaders of industry, out of the party.

**LYNN ITEM** — President Taft's position in regard to the tariff Mr. Whitney considers as the only safe and sane policy to be applied to our industries. The turning from his old running mate by Mr. Whitney cannot but mean a large defection of the support of Governor Foss. The reasons offered by Mr. Whitney are sound and they should appeal to every voter who desires the prosperity of Massachusetts.

**WORCESTER TELEGRAM** — Now that productive Democrats have learned that they cannot trust their party to shape a tariff for this country they are going to vote for Republicans. They will stand behind the Senate at Washington in its efforts to prevent reckless tariff legislation at the next session, when the Democratic House is expected to plunge into free trade like a lot of raw recruits out to make places for themselves on the college football team. Democrats who like Whitney have business interests to protect, and are not spoiling for public office, are not trusting Democrats to revise the tariff. The samples they have seen fill them with distrust if not alarm. Eternal vigilance is the price of good business conditions.

**WORCESTER GAZETTE** — Mr. Whitney has long been a Democrat. He has

## ROBINSON READY FOR MISSISSIPPI FLIGHT IN HYDRO-AEROPLANE

MINNEAPOLIS — Hugh Robinson is ready to start from here on his flight down the Mississippi river in a Curtiss hydro-aeroplane. He will start this afternoon as soon as conditions become favorable.

Mr. Robinson will follow the Mississippi river and make no detours. He will stop only at places where he is to deliver and take up a limited amount of mail matter and for the purpose of replenishing his gasoline supply. The cities on the river that have been placed on his mail route are Red Wing and Winona, Minn.; La Crosse and Prairie du Chien, Wis.; Dubuque, Clinton, Burlington and Keokuk, Ia.; Bellview, Rock Island and Cairo, Ill.; Hannibal, Mo.; Memphis, Tenn., and Jackson, Miss.

## ANDOVER CHURCH IS CELEBRATING

ANDOVER, Mass.—Celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the South Congregational church services were held Thursday afternoon and night and an historical exhibition was given. Three memorial tablets were unveiled.

Next Sunday an historical sermon will be preached by the pastor, the Rev. Frank R. Shipman. On Monday, Oct. 16, the Christian Endeavor Society will entertain. On Friday, Oct. 20, the Men's Club will entertain. On Saturday, Oct. 21, there will be a Sunday school party. The celebration will close on Sunday, Oct. 22, when the Rev. James Austin Richards of Boston, will preach.

## PLAN BREAKWATER TO MAKE HARBOR

NORWELL, Mass.—Plans are under way for the further improvement of North river. The work of clearing the channel of rocks and other material is practically completed. The work has been going on under the direction of the state harbor and land commission. It is now proposed to have a breakwater at the mouth of the river at Seaview. It is believed that by building a breakwater at the mouth of the river an excellent harbor can be secured.

## CITY CLUB TO HEAR W. L. UNDERWOOD

William Lyman Underwood will entertain the Boston City Club this evening with an illustrated lecture on "Journeys with an Indian."

Captain Robert A. Bartlett will preside and give experiences.

## Men's Clothes of Highest Character

*The Reputation of This Store Is Your Surety That Clothing Bought Here Will Be in Every Way Satisfactory—In Quality—In Service—In Price*



Ten of the foremost makers of this country have representation in our clothing stocks. In addition we import direct from England and Scotland more clothes than any other house in New England. For strictly high grade, well made, trustworthy clothing, both foreign and domestic, this house offers advantages in assortments, qualities and models not found elsewhere.

**THE NEW SUITS** include every style from the latest English model so popular with young men to the suit of most conservative cut for their elders. As our clothing is made to our order we know just the materials entering into its construction and can therefore guarantee absolute satisfaction to the wearer. Prices ..... **15.00 to 45.00**

**TOP COATS** in fancy mixtures for general wear—and in black or oxford with silk facings or linings for more formal occasions—have a prominent place in our new fall stocks. Like our suits, these are from the best makers we know of—and the qualities and workmanship are far above the ordinary. Prices ..... **10.00 to 35.00**

**MOTOR COATS** from England are prominently featured here—great, roomy, comfortable garments, selected by our buyer personally on his recent foreign trip. Distinctive in style and not to be found except at this store. Prices ..... **35.00 to 65.00**

*In Our Great Outfitting Store for Men—Street Floor, Main Store—Conveniently Located between Summer and Avon Streets*

## Jordan Marsh Company

### TWELVE HUNDRED AT JORDAN MARSH ANNUAL FIELD DAY

### ROYALISTS CROSS INTO PORTUGAL

BADAJOZ A government force of 7000 men has been sent to Minho, where a column of 3000 royalists is said to have crossed the border. Minho is close to the coast and more than 70 miles from the place in the mountains where Capt. Conceiro, the royalist leader, is supposed to be entrenched.

The outing was attended by several members of the firm and officials of the store, Robert Jordan, G. W. Mitton, F. W. Coombs, W. A. Hawkins, superintendent, and M. Wrigley, treasurer, being

supposed to be entrenched.

A sortie by a Royalist force from its mountain position toward Vinhais was intercepted by Republican troops and after a conflict the Royalists were driven back to within half a mile of the Spanish frontier.

Other Royalist bands have left Portugal owing to the activity of the government.

The executive committee in charge of the affair included George E. Richards, chairman; C. J. Brady, W. J. Corbett, J. V. Finn, J. G. Ryan, Miss Mary A. Robinson and Miss E. Florence Nolan.

The sports were warmly contested.

The ball game between the superintendents and the buyers was won by the former by the score of 20 to 10. The summary:

57-yard dash (boys under 16)—Won by James Riordan, F. G. Ahearn, second.

100-yard dash—Won by John Leahy, Joseph Donovan second.

50-yard dash (girls)—Won by Mary Mahan, Margaret O'Neil second.

440-yard dash—Won by G. Rounsefell, John O'Brien second.

Half-mile run—Won by A. McDonald, J. A. Black, second.

Mile run—Won by T. Flaherty, A. McDonald second; time 5m. 25 & 5s.

Fat men's race—Won by A. G. Thompson, F. W. Kimball second.

440-yard run (boys under 16)—Won by James Riordan, Ronald Cody second.

Egg and spoon race (women)—Won by Margaret O'Neil, Edna Johnson second.

Bean bag toss (girls)—Won by Margaret O'Neil, M. A. Robinson second, Distance 72ft.

### TUFTS COLLEGE ENROLMENT 443

Figures representing the registration of students in the various departments of Tufts and Jackson colleges have just been made public. The figures show a decrease of five in the freshman class of Tufts College this year, as compared with last year's class. The entering class at Jackson is four greater this year than last.

The total registration in Tufts, exclusive of the medical and dental schools, is 443, two less than last year.

### REDUCED COAL RATES AFFIRMED

WASHINGTON—Reduction of rates on coal from the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania to tide water made by order of the interstate commerce commission in the case of Meeker & Co. of Pennsylvania, against the Lehigh Valley railroad was sustained Thursday afternoon by the United States court of commerce.

Commander Avery delivered a short address of welcome. The officers elected were: John Seates of Hanson, commander; Sumner Vaughan of Bridgewater, senior vice-commander; Charles H. Poole of Pembroke, junior vice-commander; Seth M. Hall of Brockton, chaplain.

### ARGUE COST OF U. S. SENATE SEAT

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Argument as to whether an extraordinarily large expenditure by a candidate was to be taken as a presumption that the money was used wrongfully, occupied a great portion of the investigation of Senator Stephen's election on Thursday.

Senator Heyburn, the chairman, announced that the committee would inquire into the facts of the expenditures regardless of what they aggregate. "I am not convinced that Congress was justified in limiting a senatorial candidate's expenditures to \$10,000," he added.

Senator Sutherland said he thought the amount spent by Senator Stephen was warranted in inquiring along the line that it was unreasonably large.

He characterized the feeling of the bar and the public toward Judge Forsyth, who recently resigned, as one of respect and affectionate regard.

Later, the judges went to the various session to which they had been assigned. Judge Duff is sitting in the second criminal session.

### CONGRESS INQUIRY INTO SUGAR PRICE

WASHINGTON—the ways and means committee of the House has undertaken an investigation of the sugar situation. The investigation will be continued until Congress opens.

It is understood that the question of sugar tariff revision will be considered by the committee early in the coming session.

# Real Estate at Wharf Activities Sailings

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

They have a way of doing things over in New York that challenges admiration, to say the least and just acknowledgement must admit much of their enterprise is worthy of emulation. Time and again capitalists, speculators, engineers and builders have formed successful combinations, even when business was dull, selected almost isolated localities, where in their judgment extension of transportation facilities are sure to come, then set about with their money and influence to manufacture sentiment and prosperity. History bears out the statement that where parks and other beauty spots are laid out, transportation facilities provided, churches and schools erected, houses built and a community of business interests represented, there is no trouble in attracting the people. All this is being done right here in Greater Boston. Whole farms are thus being turned into hamlets and villages, destined to take an active part in the welfare and progress of the commonwealth, but we need more of it, larger development.

The newspapers seem agreed that Boston stands on the verge of an era of improvement and prosperity, unpreceded in the history of New England, and the spirit of enthusiasm emanating from the Chamber of Commerce is invading all ranks and inspiring representative business men to take firm hold with a determination to do things.

Boston real estate is voted among the best of land securities in this country, and it is only a logical sequence that with the inevitable expansion of our industries, there will be an increased demand for homes, and it is definitely for those who have the means and ability, to provide busy people with opportunities of this kind, purely upon the business basis of legitimate profit to buyer as well as seller, because it is the law of nature to share in the promotion of successful communities with general enhancement of values.

Final papers have gone to record covering the purchase of a large piece of vacant land corner of Saratoga and Bennington, and at the junction of Tremont streets, East Boston, containing 19,800 square feet, which is assessed for \$16,000. Gertrude Ginsberg and others are the purchasers. Florence J. McCarthy was the previous owner.

James Bowen and another were the purchasers of a frame house and 5500 square feet of land at 228-230 Milled Street, near Wheatland street, Dorchester. The assessors tax the improvements upon \$83,000, and the lot for \$110 additional. Margaret T. Rowan conveyed the title.

### ROXBURY TRANSFERS

Myer Dana of the Kimball building has conveyed to Samuel Bernstein 52 Monroe street, Roxbury, with 7500 square feet of land and a frame building thereon, taxed in all for \$7400. Mr. Bernstein bought the house for a home. The deed came from Ettie Dana and Myer Dana.

Henrietta Contanche has placed a deed upon record from Andreas Blume, conveying the estate at 1 Tolman place near Warren street, consisting of a 21/2 acre plot.

**Milk Pails  
are cleanest  
when scoured with**

# Old Dutch Cleanser

Grease and scum disappear like magic. No kind of dirt escapes it. It is sanitary and cleans the unseen dirt leaving your pails, pans and dairy utensils "sweet" and clean. **Safest** because it contains no caustic, alkali or acid. Will not injure the hands.

Old Dutch Cleanser is the best all round cleanser known. You can find lots of things for it to do about the farm. Try it, next time you clean harness, metal, etc.,—see how it helps to work quicker and easier.

Many Uses and full Directions on Large Sifter-Can  
10c

story frame house and 3182 square feet of land, which the assessors value at a total of \$2900, with \$1300 of this amount upon the land.

A small transaction in West Roxbury was the change in ownership of a frame house on Green street near Center street, from Ralph A. Macdonald to Frederick W. Beering Jr. There is 3800 square feet of land, assessed together upon \$2800 with \$2300 upon the land.

### SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the real estate exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Nellie A. Costello to William E. Martin, Friend st.; A. J. Atherton et al. to James E. Downes, Harrison ave.; q. \$1.

Samuel Rosenthal to John Cimerblatt, Washington and Compton st.; q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Hattie C. Robie to George W. Dearborn, Athens st.; w. \$1.

John Cavanaugh est. to William H. Cavanaugh, B st.; d. \$1.

William H. Cavanaugh to Annie J. Cavanaugh, to Mary W. Cavanaugh, B st.; q. \$1.

Henry S. Allison to Robert Nager, Silver st.; w. \$1.

EAST BOSTON

East Boston Co. to Antone Lawrence, Lulie st.; w. \$1.

Florence J. McCarthy to Gertrude Ginsberg et al., Saratoga, Bennington and Tremont st.; q. \$1.

George I. Cohen to Nathan Nottonson, Lowden and Summer st.; q. \$1.

Same to Jessie R. Gould et al., Lowden and Summer st.; q. \$1.

ROXBURY

George H. Heldens to Jacob Tiefelbaum, psq. to Chadwick st.; q. \$1.

Ettie Dana to Samuel Bernstein, Munro st.; q. \$1.

Sophia A. Davis to Harry S. Allison, Ranney st.; q. \$1.

Andreas Blume to Henrietta C. Contanche, Tolman pl.; q. \$1.

Julia V. Sullivan to Scott H. Tolman, Columbus ave.; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER

Isabella J. Hale, Carrie J. Bowen, Aspinwall et al., Whitfield st., Whitfield st.; q. \$1.

Ann A. Glover to Whinifred B. Rice, Neptune ave.; q. \$1.

Nathan F. Rice to William S. Leven et ux., Nasonoff st.; q. \$1.

Moody Land Co. to Christina Dundin, 3 lots; d. \$1.

Aspinwall Real Estate Trust to Frank C. Andoyer, Ashmont st.; d. \$1.

Edgar V. Hazard to Florence H. Boden, Hawthrone rd.; w. \$1.

Oneysel E. Burgess to John R. Lawrence, Duxbury st.; q. \$1.

Margaret T. Rowan to James Bowen et al., Millet st.; q. \$1.

Florence H. Boden to Helen B. McNeil, Hawthrone rd.; w. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Edward F. Child to Charles S. Child, Elford st.; w. \$1.

Ralph A. Macdonald to Frederick W. Beering Jr., Green st. and Sturr lane; w. \$1.

BRIGHTON

Sarah J. Connell to Pietro Leclard, Sargent st.; w. \$1.

John C. Smith to Grace Shepard and Union st.; q. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN

Edward M. McGinnies to John A. McGuiness, Sacville st.; q. \$1.

CHELSEA

Ethan Hutchinson, mrgn., to William Williams, Chestnut ave.; q. \$725.

Catherine A. McQueeny, to Patrick O'Doherty, Carroll st.; w. \$1.

Lizzie E. Jones to Edward Jotterand, Chestnut and the Ave.; q. \$1.

Harriet H. Stickney to Samuel Cabot, Inc., Marginal st.; q. \$1.

First Baptist church of Chelsea to Gales Rock, Shurleff st. and Central ave.; 3 lots; q. \$1.

Everett H. Murray to Jacob Shear, Walnut st.; q. \$1.

Albert Murray to Jacob Shear, Walnut st.; q. \$1.

Lizzie E. Kent to Jacob Shear, Walnut st.; q. \$1.

Jacob Shear to Benjamin Danofsky, Walnut st.; q. \$1.

REVERE

Joshua B. Shurleff, Jr., to Mary F. Perkins, Calumet st.; q. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Garden st., 5A, ward 11; Julius Krinsky, Silverman Engineering Co.; brick tene-

ment, Cambridge st., 747, ward 25; Adolph Gahn, S. J. Rantin; wood dwelling.

East Fifth st., 511; ward 14; Richmond & May Co.; cold garage.

Huntington ave., 239; ward 10; Hill Estate, Peabody & Stevens; alter stores and

Intervale st., 112, 111, ward 20; Fannie Goldberg, Silverman Engineering Co.; alter dwelling.

East Eagle st., 276, 280, ward 1; Louis Sudhauer; alter and add ten-

Salem st., 27, ward 6; Fred W. Rogers, trustee to Fred A. Norcross; alter tene-

ments and store.

### BANGOR FESTIVAL CHORUS OF 800 IS CALLED ITS BEST

BANGOR, Me.—Before an audience that filled the Bangor auditorium, the second concert in the fifteenth annual Eastern Maine music festival opened here this afternoon. William R. Chapman of New York was the director and Miss Margaret Abbott, contralto, and Ernest Hill, tenor, were the soloists.

Mary Garden will make her only appearance here tomorrow night.

According to advices received today two steamers of the United Fruit Company's fleet will arrive here next week. The big refrigerating steamer San Jose, with fruit and several passengers, is expected to arrive early Monday morning from Port Limon, C.R., and on Thursday the steamer Mandeville will reach port laden with fruit from Jamaica.

Pierre Henrotte is concert master, with William E. Dodge leader of the violin section and Miss Amelia Berenger harpist. The festival chorus, the combination of 12 local choruses making 80 voices, all experienced singers, is pronounced the best in the history of the festival.

The concert opened last night, Mme. Alma Gluck was the soloist.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Bringing 21,200 ox-horns and 16,142 bags of guano, the Norwegian bark Orelano, Capt. J. E. Johansen, reached her discharging berth at North Weymouth today from Frey Bentos, Uruguay. The bark took 74 days on the passage and arrived in the harbor yesterday, anchoring until today. Commerce is very infrequent between Boston and Uruguay and it is over a year since the last bark arrived from there. The first and second mate of the bark are the sons of the skipper, while the latter and his brother own the vessel.

Over at the South Boston molasses wharf lies the American tank steamer Currier, Capt. Van Gilder, which arrived from Preston, Cuba, Thursday with 1,000,000 gallons of molasses. The pumps are busily engaged today in removing the fluid, and Capt. Van Gilder hopes to leave in a few days for tropical waters again. This is the second trip of the vessel here, and is the second largest cargo of molasses ever brought to this port. She was built at Quincy quite recently.

With the T wharf market closed all day Thursday in celebration of Columbus day, the several arrivals at the pier held over until today, which, combined with the new arrivals today, made a large fleet moored together in the north and south slips. The vessels and their fares were: Str Cress 46,900 pounds, Str Ripple 33,000, schs Manomet 25,000, Stranger 46,000, Joseph H. Cromwell 36,000, Sadie M. Nunan 34,000, Jeanette 45,000, W. M. Goodspeed 48,000, Rebecca 43,600, Alice M. Guthrie 38,000, Georgia 52,000, Hortense 18,200, Regina 42,500, Josephine De Costa 26,000, Eleona De Costa 17,500, Natalie J. Nelson 29,200, Emilia Enos 17,500, Walter P. Goultart 33,000, Morning Star 36,000, Mary Edith 50,000, Lafayette 7000, Marguerite Haskins 6000, Priscilla 9000, Hope 17,000, W. H. Rider 16,000, Motor 8000, Maxwell 2800, Emily Sears 4500, and the Fish Hawk 16,000.

In addition to their fares of groundfish, the schooners Jeanette, Walter P. Goultart and Morning Star each had fares of halibut, the first named having 300 pounds, Goultart 2000 and the Star 4000.

Groundfish was plentiful on T wharf today, most of the 29 vessels in having large fares and consequently dealers' prices dropped considerably over those of Wednesday. Today's price per hundred-weight were: Steak end \$7.50, pollock \$3, large hake \$2.25, medium hake \$2, and cusk 2.75.

Large schools of mackerel were seen Wednesday morning 70 miles southeast of Highland light, Cape Cod, by the crew of the steam trawler Ripple, which is discharging a large fare of groundfish at T wharf today. Small mackerel are also reported schooling about the bay, which old fishermen say indicates a successful mackerel season next year.

Loading her big shipment of apples, the Leyland liner Bohemian, Capt. Neil McCallum, will sail from East Boston at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow for Liverpool. She will take out about 40 cabin passengers, among whom will be the Rev. Henry Richards, Mrs. Richards and the Rev. W. A. Hall, missionaries of the American Baptist Missionary Society; Miss Edith Douglas, missionaries of the American board, and Prof. J. S. Pray of Harvard and family.

During the week ended Thursday night a total of 81 fishing vessels berthed at T wharf with 1,743,600 pounds of groundfish according to statistics issued today. For the corresponding week last year 87 boats arrived, with 1,850,000 pounds.

On her way here the White Star liner Romanic, Capt. Hugh F. David, is expected to arrive Monday, from Genoa, Naples and the Azores. The steamer is bringing about 85 saloon, 350 second cabin and 800 steerage passengers. Among the saloon passengers are the Rev. J. D. Edgar and Mrs. Edgar, Mrs. Pauline Ench, Miss Josephine Ench, Henry Ench, George Ench, Leo Osborne, Miss B. L. Figh, Mrs. H. E. Osborne, Charles Pendegast, Mrs. H. E. Ridgely, Mr. and Mrs. R. Rindfuss, Mrs. B. M. Sherrill, Miss Carrie E. Sherrill, Dr. E. Philip Wallace, Alfred M. Walter, Mrs. Walter, Mrs. M. S. Willis, Miss Gladys Willis, Miss Maude Willis, S. Wrightington and Mrs. Wrightington.

Sailing from New York today on the United Fruit Company's steamship Zaca for Kingston, Colon and Santa Marta, were a large number of New England tourists among whom were the following Bostonians: Baron H. von Leers, Mrs. J. E. Courtland, N. E. Deland, E. R. Grabow, C. L. Meins, Mrs. Meins, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Marshall, H. A. Pyne of Jamaica Plain was also a passenger.

Tug Plymouth, Port Johnson towb lgs C R R of N J Nos 5 and 12 and 93 Nellie, Haverhill, towb lgs A R Co No 78; Cambrian (Br) London; Prince Arthur (Br) Yarmouth, N. S.; Nantucket, Baltimore via Newport; Felix Carbray, Cornwall; H. M. Whitney, New York; Calvin Austin, Portland, Eastport and St. John, N. B.

PORT OF BOSTON Arrived  
Str Grecian, Briggs, Philadelphia.  
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

### Transatlantic Sailings EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York  
Duke d'Aosta, for Genoa-Naples. Oct. 14  
Deutschland, for Southampton. Oct. 14  
Columbus, for Glasgow. Oct. 14  
Minneapolis, for London. Oct. 14  
Kroonprinsesse Cecilia, for Antwerp. Oct. 14  
Prinses Wilhelmina, for Rotterdam. Oct. 14  
Kronprinses Cecilia, for Hamburg. Oct. 14  
Kronprinses Cecilia, for Bremen. Oct. 14  
Kronprinses Cecilia, for Liverpool. Oct. 14  
Kronprinses Cecilia, for Havre. Oct. 14  
Kronprinses Cecilia, for Copenhagen. Oct. 14  
Kronprinses Cecilia, for Genoa. Oct. 14  
Kronprinses Cecilia, for New York. Oct. 14  
Kronprinses Cecilia, for Bremen. Oct. 14  
Kronprinses Cecilia, for Hamburg. Oct. 14  
Kronprinses Cecilia, for Liverpool. Oct. 14  
Kronprinses Cecilia, for Havre. Oct. 14  
Kronprinses Cecilia, for Copenhagen. Oct. 14  
Kronprinses Cecilia, for Genoa. Oct. 14  
Kronprinses Cecilia, for New York. Oct. 14  
Kronprinses Cecilia, for Bremen. Oct. 14  
Kronprinses Cecilia, for Hamburg. Oct. 14  
Kronprinses Cecilia, for Liverpool. Oct. 14  
Kronprinses Cecilia, for Havre. Oct. 14  
Kronprinses Cecilia, for Copenhagen. Oct. 14  
Kronprinses Cecilia, for Genoa. Oct. 14  
Kronprinses Cecilia, for New York. Oct. 14  
Kronprinses Cecilia, for Bremen. Oct. 14  
Kronprins

## EDUCATORS GATHER AT HARVARD TO TALK TEACHING METHODS

Delegates to the convention of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools are gathering in Cambridge today to attend the lectures and recitations.

In the college at the university many visitors spent nearly the entire morning, and were enthusiastic over the wealth of the Cambridge collection.

Many of the delegates have come long distances to investigate methods and to hear President Lowell's talk on the new Harvard plan this afternoon.

Today's full program is as follows:

General subject: "New Methods of Ad-

"The New Harvard Plan," President Lowell; "The New Rules of the New England College Entrance Certificate Board," Prof. F. W. Nicolson, president of the board; "The New Chicago Plan," Prof. C. H. Rudd, Chicago University; "The Plan Proposed by the National Education Association," C. D. Kingsley, Manual Training high school, Brooklyn, N. Y.

There will be a dinner of the association at the Harvard Union this evening at 6 o'clock. The guests of honor will be the newly appointed United States commissioner of education and the recently elected presidents of New England colleges. Among the after dinner speakers will be: President Pendleton of Wellesley College, President Murin of Boston University, President Benton of the University of Vermont, President Aley of the University of Maine, President Shanklin of Wesleyan University and Commissioner Claxton.

## FOURTEEN THOUSAND SEE ARMY AVIATORS FLY AT SALEM, N. H.

SALEM, N. H.—Fourteen thousand persons saw the maneuvers by aviators of the regular army at the military aero exhibition at Rockingham park Thursday. The fliers were Capt. Paul W. Beck, Lieut. T. D. Milling and Lieut. H. H. Arnold.

Among the maneuvers were quick starting, soaring from the ground at sharp angles, skidding in the air, the corkscrew glide, riding down an invisible roller coaster, cutting figure eights, gentle alighting and other stunts. On account of the wind no attempt was made for an altitude record.

Lieutenant Arnold made the greatest height, about 5000 feet.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The honor of being the first to cross the United States from ocean to ocean in an airplane is now the only incentive for Calbraith P. Rodgers, the aviator, to continue his flight across the continent. Rodgers said Thursday he realized he had started too late on his journey from New York to reach Los Angeles by Oct. 17, the time limit set by William R. Hearst when he offered a prize of \$50,000 to the aviator that would first fly across the country. "The delays I have had since I left New York," said Rodgers, "have made it impossible for me to reach Los Angeles in time for me to land the \$50,000 prize, but I will continue my flight westward."

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The balloon Boston made a 60-mile trip to East Hartford, Conn., Thursday, carrying as passengers B. Helm Clayton of Canton, Jay B. Benton and Frank C. Bowker of Boston. Some of the distance the balloon traveled at a rate of 70 miles an hour.

FAELTEN PIANO RECITAL  
Nearly 200 persons attended a piano recital given by the pupils of the Faeltén Pianoforte school, under the direction of Carl Faeltén, last evening in Huntington Chambers hall, Huntington avenue. The programs opened with an ensemble by the class of 1912, the overture to the opera "Don Juan." Solos were rendered by the Misses Georgie Webster, Vivian Fraser and Gladys Copeland, and Harry G. Starr.

As a final number the 1912 class played the overture to "Ruy Blas." Those taking part in the class performances were the Misses Marion Greenwood, Josephine Edwards, Frieda Gerhard, Estelle Mardon, Eva Leslie, Charlotte Hallatt, Martha Gifford, Madeline Page, Bernice Rice and Jessica Tupper as well as Joseph Anderson and Horace B. Blackmer. Miss Grace Bassett illustrated the system.

OWEN WISTER PASSES AWAY  
CLEVELAND, O.—Word has reached here that Owen Wister, the novelist, passed away in Wyoming today. Mr. Wister was chiefly known as the author of "The Virginian," a tale of ranch life in Wyoming. He was born in Philadelphia in 1860 and graduated from Harvard in 1882. His first novel appeared in 1892, and from that time he wrote many novels, magazine articles and verse. The life on the Western prairies appealed to him strongly, and he was one of the most popular exponents of the vanishing cowboy. He was married.

BOLIVIAN BOUNDARY SETTLED  
BUENOS AIRES—A presidential decree has been issued ratifying the protocol settling the frontier dispute between Argentina and Bolivia.

## FRANCE AWAITS KONGO BARGAIN

PARIS—Following on the agreement between France and Germany over the first half of the Moroccan negotiations, the French people are awaiting information of the extent of the Kongo concession to Germany, and there is much unrest. The convening of the Chamber of Oct. 31 or Nov. 7 is awaited generally.

GIBRALTAR—A detachment of Spanish troops near Melilla has been destroyed by Moorish tribesmen, who surprised the Spaniards.

### PRINTERS TO CONVENE

The printers and allied trades of New England will hold a convention at the American House, Oct. 24, to consider the various phases of cost and methods connected with the many branches of the printing industry.

## NO SEAT, NO FARE, IS JURY'S VERDICT

WASHINGTON—A decisive victory for passengers in the "no seat, no fare" contest with the railroads was won when a jury in the Naumburg county circuit court awarded \$350 damages to Frank W. Jones, who brought suit against the Norfolk & Western railway following his arrest when he refused to give up his ticket because no seat was furnished him.

### EVERETT WOMEN HEAR OFFICERS

Deliverance Munroe chapter, D. A. R., opened its season with a meeting at the home of Mrs. F. W. Dana, in Everett, Thursday. Miss Anna M. Symonds, regent, presided. Addresses were made by Mrs. Susan M. Plummer, regent of the state society, and by Mrs. H. N. Littlefield, regent of the Third Plantation chapter of Lynn.

## WHAT STUDENTS ARE DOING

### NOTED EDUCATORS TO CONVENE AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction will be held here Nov. 3 and 4, and many noted educators from all sections of the country will speak before the gatherings. The meetings will be held in four buildings, Infantry hall, State normal school, Technical high school and Classical high school.

Among the speakers will be President Faunce of Brown University; Lieut.-Gov. Zenas W. Bliss, L. D. Harvey, president of Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wis.; H. Goddard of Vineland, N. J.; Charles R. Harper of Syracuse, N. Y.; G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University; Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer of New York; Miss Patty Smith Hill of Columbia, and several superintendents of schools in Rhode Island cities.

### BROWN UNIVERSITY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The junior class at Brown University will hold a caucus next Monday for the nomination of officers. The election will be held Oct. 23. It has been voted to make nominations public.

Junior editors of the Liberator, the annual publication, have been elected as follows: Alpha Delta Phi, J. T. Wilson; Psi Upsilon, C. A. Hahn; Beta Theta Pi, K. D. Gardner; Delta Tau Delta, A. B. Lemon; Kappa Sigma, R. C. Colwell; Phi Kappa Psi, C. H. Philbrick; Phi Kappa, W. M. Sullivan; Alpha Tau Omega, O. C. Pahline; Phi Sigma Kappa, D. L. Mahoney; Delta Upsilon, H. F. Dumbleton; Pi Delta Sigma, W. M. Howe; Phi Delta Theta, O. M. Krutz; Chi Phi, W. E. Dodge; Sigma Delta Kappa, T. H. Roberts; Zeta Psi, J. K. Burwell; Delta Phi, C. C. Parker; Theta Delta Chi, W. J. Reed; Sigma Phi Delta, P. D. Collins; Delta Kappa, Epsilon, J. C. Phillips; Phi Gamma Delta, W. C. Wilbur.

A. Colas, Jr., has been named to take the place of E. S. Barker on the board of senior editors of the Liberator, representing Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

### ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

#### Today's Army Orders

Maj. J. Wheeler, Jr., C. A. C., to Walter Reed hospital, D. C.

Capt. J. W. Abbott, Q. M., assigned to seventy-seventh company, C. A. C.

Capt. L. C. Andrews, fifteenth cavalry, relieved from station at Albany, N. Y., and proceed to New York in connection with duties as instructor-inspector organized militia.

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Goodin, seventh infantry, to Hot Springs, Ark.

Boards are appointed at places designated for examination of candidates for appointment to grade of second lieutenants in the Philippine scouts: At Ft. Adams, R. I. Maj. T. J. Kirkpatrick, medical corps; J. P. Tracy, C. A. C.; Capts. A. D. Raymond, C. A. C.; W. L. Little, medical corps; First Lieut. L. P. Horsfall, C. A. C. At Ft. Williams, Me. Maj. J. R. Church, medical corps; Capt. A. L. Fuller, C. A. C.; J. B. Taylor, C. A. C.; First Lieuts. P. S. Gage, C. A. C.; H. W. Elliot, medical corps.

**Navy Orders**

Commander E. A. Anderson, to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, as captain of the yard.

Lieut. A. F. Carter, to duty bureau of steam engineering.

Lieut. F. L. Oliver, to duty naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I.

Ensign W. H. Dague, detached New Hampshire, to duty the Cincinnati.

Ensign H. R. Van De Boe, resignation as an ensign in the navy accepted to take effect Oct. 16, 1911.

Ensign T. S. Wilkinson, Jr., to duty bureau of ordnance under instruction.

Ensign L. Welsh, detached the Trippie, to duty bureau of ordnance under instruction.

Midshipman T. E. Hammond, resignation as a midshipman in the navy accepted to take effect Oct. 13, 1911.

Chief Boatswain D. Montague, to duty the Olympia.

Gunner T. C. Wester, detached the Olympia, to duty New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., connection fitting out the Arkansas and duty on board when placed in commission.

Chief Machinist L. R. Ford, detached the West Virginia, to home and wait orders.

Chief Machinist J. R. Burkhardt, detached the Iris, to duty the West Virginia.

Chief Machinist J. F. Green, detached the Iris, Puget sound, Wash., to duty the Iris.

Chief Machinist D. R. Shackford, to Hot Springs, Ark.

Chief Carpenter W. Boone, to duty navy yard, Charleston, S. C.

Chief Carpenter A. Tucker, detached navy yard, Charleston, S. C., to duty the Louisiana.

Carpenter R. A. White, detached the Louisiana, to duty the Olympia.

Carpenter W. E. Winant, detached the Olympia, to duty the Dixie.

Paymaster's Clerk A. R. Hunter, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy for duty on board the Cincinnati.

**Movements of Naval Vessels**

Arrived, Missouri at Hampton roads,

Pearl at Santiago, Arethusa at Nor-

folk, Raleigh at San Francisco, Saratoga at Manila.

Sailed, Connecticut and Michigan,

from New York for Hampton roads;

Justin, from Amapala for Corinto.

**Navy Notes**

WASHINGTON.—The Patterson has

been assigned to duty with the tenth

torpedo division, Atlantic torpedo fleet.

The Ohio has been transferred from

the fourth to the third division, Atlan-

tic fleet.

**J. H. HAMMOND TO SPEAK**

John Hays Hammond will be the prin-

cipal speaker at a dinner of the Massa-

chusetts Real Estate Exchange, at the

Boston City Club, on Monday evening.

### WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

MIDDLETON, Conn.—The Deutschers Verein, composed of students taking courses in German at Wesleyan University has elected the following officers: President, A. F. Hans, '12; vice-president, A. H. Ven Voris, '12; secretary and treasurer, R. W. Eaton, '12. The membership committee is composed of G. W. Leonard, '12, E. F. Willis, '12, and S. W. Murphy, '13. Meetings will be held every two weeks at which addresses will be made in German.

Satisfactory progress is being made in rebuilding the Foss house, one of the college dormitories, which was damaged by fire.

## James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

34th Street

On Friday and Saturday,  
October the 13th and 14th

### JUNIORS' SUIT DEPT'S. In Both Stores.

Girls' three-piece Suits, of Navy Blue Cheviot or Mixed Fabrics. Size 10 to 14 years. 14.50

Juniors' Coats, of Cheviot or Mannish Mixed Fabrics. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 12.75 and 18.50

Girls' Chinchilla Coats, wool lined. Buttoned-to-neck model. Size 6 to 14 years. 9.75

### WOMEN'S CLOAK DEPT'S. In Both Stores.

Velour Paletots, trimmed with silk and fringe. Suitable for Street and Evening Wear. 45.00  
value 62.50

Charmeuse and Dull Silk Paletots, lined and interlined. Suitable for half mourning. 36.50  
value 49.50

Polo Coats of Chinchilla and double faced materials. 13.50 and 16.50

### MERINO UNDERWEAR DEPT'S. In Both Stores.

Women's Hand-Embroidered Milanese Silk Vests. 2.25  
value 3.50

Women's Milanese Silk Drawers with lace insertion. French model. 3.90  
value 5.00

Women's Milanese Bloomers and Tights. 1.95  
value 2.75

Women's Milanese Union Suits 2.50  
value 3.50

Women's Milanese Underpinnings, with six inch tucked ruffle. 3.75  
value 5.00

### SOROSIS SHOES. In Both Stores.

Boys' and Girls' Noiseless Sorosis Shoes, for school and general wear.

## James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

34th Street

New York

### U. S. COURT ORDERS ELECTRIC TRUST TO DISSOLVE AT ONCE

VERMONTERS ARE TO MEET  
Members of the Vermont Association of Boston will gather at the Westminster hotel next Wednesday evening for the first meeting of the season. Prof. James P. Taylor, president of the Green Mountain Club, will speak on "The Green Mountains and the Green Mountain Club." Before and after the address the house committee will extend its hospitality to those present.

Don't rub  
the life out of  
your clothes

Sprinkle a little Gold Dust in the water, and let the Gold Dust Twins do all the hard part of the task. Gold Dust starts to dissolve and lather the moment it comes in contact with the garment. It instantly softens the hardest water, saves rubbing, saves wear and tear on clothes, and does most of the work without your assistance.

Use Gold Dust next wash day, and have whiter, sweeter, cleaner clothes, with half the effort and in half the time.

**GOLD DUST** is sold in five sizes and large packages. The large packages are for men's greater economy.



### AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Chief Engineer John W. Pierson, of the Old Colony division, New Haven road, left the South station by special train today to inspect the tracks and bridges between Braintree and Providence.

The private Pullman National occupied by Edward D. McLean and family, passed through Boston early today en route from Mt. Desert Ferry, Me., to Washington, D. C.

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## DIRECTORY OF

## Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

**ADDING AND LISTING MACHINES**  
Louis C. Chase, 173 Summer St., Boston.  
Cyanograph Adding Machine and  
Millionaire Calculating Machine.

**ADDRESSING IMITATION TYPE-  
WRITER LETTERS AND HAND-  
DISTRIBUTING**  
The Boston Mailing Co., 394 Atlantic Ave.,  
Boston, Mass.

**"ALLSTEEL" OFFICE FURNITURE**  
The General Fireproofing Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

**BOOKBINDERS**  
EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS  
Dudley & Hodge, 299 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

**BUILDING CONTRACTORS**

Whitcomb &amp; Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston.

**FERTILIZERS**

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, Richmond, Va.

**CLOAKS, SUITS AND SKIRTS**

Levett, Kaplan &amp; Davis, 81-83 University Place, New York.

**DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE**

W. B. Badger &amp; Co., 182 Portland St., Boston.

**DOOR CHECKS AND SPRINGS**

Norton Door Check Co., 170 Purchase St., Boston, Mass.

**ENGRAVING (STEEL AND COPPER PLATE)**

McKenzie Engraving Co., 155 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

**ELECTROTYPE**

Dickinson Electrotype Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.

**ENGRAVED CALLING CARDS AND WEDDING INVITATIONS**

The Bell Book &amp; Stationery Co., Inc., 914 East Main St., Richmond, Va.

**ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-TONE AND ETCHING**

Franklin Engraving Co., 200 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

**PAPER DEALERS**

Andrews-Bur Paper Co., 64 India St., Boston, Mass.

**GRANITE AND MARBLE POLISHERS SUPPLIES**

Harrison Supply Co., 9-11 Dorchester Ave., Extension, Boston.

**FLOORING (Car Lots Only)**

Jones Hardwood Co., Boston, Mass., 32 Broad St., Gardner I. Jones, Pres.

**HARDWARE TOOLS & CUTLERY**

A. J. Wilkinson &amp; Co., 185 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

**HEATING (STEAM & HOT WATER)**

Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., 188-200 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

**INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS**

Hinckley &amp; Woods, 42 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

**LOOSE LEAF AND MANIFOLD BOOKS**

A. E. Martell Co., 159 Devonshire St., Boston.

**MAILING MACHINERY**

The Nielsen Mailing Machinery Co., Erie, Pa.

**MATTRESSES, COUCHES, BED SPRINGS & BEDDING**

Fort Pitt Bedding Co., N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.

**PAPER DEALERS (Wholesale)**

Bay State Paper Co., 327-333 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

**WOOL**

F. N. Graves &amp; Co., 234 Summer St., Boston.

**PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS**

The Arnold Roberts Co., 189 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

**PIPE ORGAN BUILDERS**

Hillgreen, Lane &amp; Co., Alliance, Ohio.

**POWER, HEATING AND VENTILATING**

Cleghorn Co., 31 Batterymarch St., Boston.

**PRINTERS' ROLLERS**

Wild &amp; Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston.

**RAILROAD SUPPLIES**

Burton W. Mudge &amp; Co., 1027-122 So. Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

**STEEL CASTINGS**

George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

**WHOLESALE FRUITS AND PRODUCE**

Fleiger &amp; Co., St. Paul, Minn.

**WOODEN BOXES & CORRUGATED PAPER PRODUCTS**

George G. Page Box Co., 1-13 Hampshire St., Cambridge, Mass.

**TELEPHONE**

Your advertisement to 4880 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

**Classified Advertisements**

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

**REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA****REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA**

IF YOU ARE COMING TO FLORIDA AND DESIRE ANY INFORMATION REGARDING THE EAST COAST, we are in position to furnish you with same as we have lived here for the past 12 years. Correspondence solicited.

**PIONEER REALTY COMPANY**M. A. MARSHALL, Mgr.  
FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA  
(The Gateway to the Everglades.)**REAL ESTATE**

1910 **PACKARD 30 1910 LIMOUSINE**  
Carefully built, a nominal outfit will make good as new; they're standard quality and will be favorably priced for present purchase. Will be shown in city and all particulars given by FERDINAND F. FRENCH, 70 Milk St., room 208, Tel. 7063 Main.

FOR SALE—Estate at West End, for \$15,000, mortgage, \$10,000; want farm.

FOR SALE—Two blocks, Walnut ave., want land.

FOR SALE—Brookline house for \$11,000, mortgage \$8,000; want small estate north of Boston.

FOR SALE—Tremont street block, store and flats; want summer place. A. D. COLLINS, 34 School st.

Our Fall Catalogue

Just issued, contains illustrations and descriptions of over 300 farm buildings, houses, etc., from BRICK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Dept. M, 51 North Market Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—Would rent large old-fashioned house near shore; steam heat, electric, lights, oak floors, modern improvements; fine grounds, abundance fruit.

Phone Weymouth 187-3.

ROSSELINDALE—\$700 buys 3-family, 15 rooms, modern improvements, handy apartment; deposit, \$100; \$500 paid by application; PETERS, 19 Tremont st.

WEST SOMERVILLE—2-apartment house, all tenanted; fine rentals; good investment. For particulars address A. D. COLLINS, 34 School st.

WATERTOWN—\$200 buys 2 family, bath, laundry, furnace, two minutes electric; price only \$1000, exchange for Arlington land. PETERS, 19 Tremont st., Boston.

REAL ESTATE—OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA FARMS

FOR SALE—Two farms, each within 5 miles of Clinton and within 10 miles of Muskogee, on M. K. & T. R.; one 290 acres unimproved, except fence; the other, 160 acres, well improved; both in cultivation; are excellent farms and will make beautiful homes; will sell separately at reasonable prices. Address W. LAWRENCE, 559 McPherson ave., St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO

FOR SALE—Lake Forest, beautiful estate, spacious house artistically furnished if desired; 10 acres well kept grounds, completely equipped; also vacation home, lake shore, and garage, 1st, 100,000 ft.

TO LET—CAMBRIDGE

First-class apartments, four and five rooms, and bath; all modern conveniences; close to Harvard, Cambridge, and Arlington car, via Harvard sq.; telephone 1576-3 Camb.

BROOKLINE

ATTRACTIVE 7-room suites, 3 rooms front, all sunny, all improvements and conveniences; rent reasonable; information at Suite 2, 1904 Franklin st.

TO LET—CAMBRIDGE

Suite 7, 169 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, near Harvard Sq. and Subway.

First-class apartments, four and five rooms, and bath; all modern conveniences; close to Harvard, Cambridge, and Arlington car, via Harvard sq.; telephone 1576-3 Camb.

TO LET—144 Huntington Ave.

Suite 8 large rooms and bath; large closets, sun all day; continuous hot water, steam heat and Janitor's services. Apply to Janitor or tel. to MR. SMITH, Main 171.

FRANKLIN 44 Newcastle Rd.—Upper apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, steam heat, light, sun room, and hard wood floor throughout. Price, \$1000, 16 minutes to station. R. & A. S. 82; lease only.

A SEVEN-ROOM SUITE in new brick apartment, up-to-date improvements. At neighborhood; rent \$25. MARSH, 248 Huntington ave., Tel. 3812 W. Back Bay.

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## EASTERN STATES

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

**ATTENDANT**—WANTED—German speaking woman to attend elderly lady afternoons; no light housework; must be very neat and kind. Call evenings, except Wednesdays. **MISS E. L. GOLEY**, 406 Convent ave., apt. 4, New York city. 13

**GENERAL HOUSEWORK** MAID wanted to do housework in apartment; good cook and laundress; wages \$14 to \$22 according to ability. **ELLEN C. McLELLAN**, 842 Park pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. 13

**GIRLS WANTED** for towels to wash in mills of **NELSON KIRSH**, Clinton Heights, 3749 New York city. 13

**HOUSEWIFE**—Wanted, woman to help to do laundry work in family of two; also cleaning by the day; please call. **MRS. A. KNOCH**, 559 W. 16th st., New York. 16

**HOUSEWIFER**—Capable woman wanted in small family of adults, who understands housekeeping and appreciates good home; call evenings. **MRS. E. P. MILLER**, 140 Madison ave., East, corner 18th st., New York city. 17

**MAID**—Reliable white girl wanted for general housework in family of 3 adults; suburbs of Philadelphia; good home. **MRS. ELLA S. BOLAND**, Swarthmore, Pa. 17

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

**ATTENDANT**—Male graduate would like permanent position; willing to travel; best references. **JAMES D. CURTIS**, 258 Jerome St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16

**BLEACHER AND FINISHER**—of cotton bleach goods, turkish towels, banks of yarn, lace curtains, etc.; in way of business, experience good references, go elsewhere. **PHILIPS**, 4105 H. H. HASSLER, 3062 Joyce St., Philadelphia. 16

**CLERICAL**—WANTED at clerical work, or as collector. **THOMAS S. JENNY**, 336 W. 11th st., New York city. 16

**ELDERLY GENTLEMAN**, temperate and reliable; best of recommendations, experienced in mercantile business and as night clerk in Florida hotels, would like employment anywhere, day or night; at present address. **MR. R. DUGLASS BARNES**, Box 572, Chatham, N. Y. 14

**FARMER**, gardener and generally useful man, married; can do any kind of work on gentleman's farm; wife's services for general housework required; has had highest one year's reference from last place. **STEVEN NEMSCHEK**, 338 East 45th st., New York. 19

**HALLBOY**—Desires position or as switchboard operator. **JOHN GRAHAM**, 218 W. 12th st., New York. 19

**JANITOR**—German, small family, wishes position to care for two or more houses. **MR. REKERSDRE**, 402 East 78th st., New York. 12

**MAN** (married) wishes position, either inside or outside work, place to advance; references good; not afraid of hard work. **WILLIAM CALAGHAN**, 261 Alexander st., Bronx, N. Y. 19

**SALESMAN**—Go-ahead, smart productive piano salesman, open to engagement with first-class firm; salary and commission. **WHITE**, 204 State st., New York. 13

**SPANIARD**, speaking English and French, would like a place in an office as translator or traveler; best of references. **V. VARRASEO**, 2135 7th ave., New York. 16

**YOUNG MAN** (21) with good education and business experience, wishes position in anything. **ALBERT HERTS**, 1087 12th st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 13

**YOUNG MAN** (19), high school education, desires position in office or chemical concern. **MEYER DWORKIN**, 345 E. 29th st., New York. 16

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**GENERAL WORKER**—Reliable, capable colored woman, wishes few hours work every morning, or will take plain laundry to do at home; references. **MRS. DELIA A. JONES**, 27-29 W. 133rd st., New York. 13

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

**AN AMBITIOUS BOY** wanted, high school education; opportunity for advancement; salary to start \$4; first-class references required. Apply by letter only to PETTINGELL-ANDREWS CO., 13 Baltic ave. and Pearl st., Boston.

**APPRENTICES** to trades wanted BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

**AIR STUDENT** wanted, to work in scenic studio; must be good draftsman; good opening for right party. THE PACKARD STUDIO, 87 Brattleboro rd., Roslindale, Mass.

**ARTIST** wanted, to work in studio; must be good draftsman; good opening for right party. THE PACKARD STUDIO, 87 Brattleboro rd., Roslindale, Mass.

**ASSISTANT** A bright young man who is willing to work has an exceptionally good opportunity to learn the manufacturing business of ladies' apparel; one who prefers to work in person. BOWDISHN MFG. CO., 611 Washington st., Boston.

**ASSISTANT SHIPPERS** (2) wanted BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

**ATLANTIC** wanted, to work in grocery store; must be good; steady work.

**BLACKSMITH** and harnesser wanted, steady position and chance of advance to right party; apply to JOHN C. OTILY, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

**BOILER FEEDER** wanted, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

**BOOK COMPONIST** experienced, desire position; reference given. Address H. JACKSON, 249 W. Newton st., Boston.

**BUTLER** wanted, Apply to BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

**CAMBRIDGE** wanted, to work in grocery store; must be good; steady work.

**CANTON** wanted, to work in grocery store; must be good; steady work.

**CHEESEMAKERS** wanted, to work in grocery store; must be good; steady work.

**CHEMIST** wanted, to work in grocery store; must be good; steady work.

**CHEWING GUM** wanted, to work in grocery store; must be good; steady work.

**CHEWING RIBBON** wanted, to work in grocery store; must be good; steady work.

**CHEWING SPARKLES** wanted, to work in grocery store; must be good; steady work.

**CHEWING TIN** wanted, to work in grocery store; must be good; steady work.

**CHEWING WAX** wanted, to work in grocery store; must be good; steady work.

**CHEWING WHITING** wanted, to work in grocery store; must be good; steady work.

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# Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

## SMALL VARIATION IN PRICES SHOWN IN THE TRADING

Fluctuations of Active Issues Are Unimportant, the Tone Firm and Business Rather Active

## LONDON IRREGULAR

Price changes showed little variation at the opening of the New York stock market this morning. The opening was about the same as Wednesday's closing. The tone was firm and a slight tendency to advance was manifested in the early sales. The volume of business was not large. Trading became more active at the end of the first half hour.

General Electric was moderately active, and strong notwithstanding the finding of the court in the federal suit against the company.

The New York market generally has shown little disposition to move in any direction lately and fluctuations have been small. It has been distinctly a waiting market.

Boston & Maine was inclined to sag on the local exchange. Prices of other standard issues held firm.

The early activity on the New York exchange due principally to the covering of shorts gave place to apathy before midday and prices eased off somewhat. Reading opened off  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 130 $\frac{1}{2}$  and sold well above 137. Union Pacific was up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at the opening at 160. It declined to 159 $\frac{1}{2}$  and then rose about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Steel opened off  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 59, and after sagging off a small fraction rose almost a point.

General Electric opened off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 149 $\frac{1}{2}$ , advanced to 61 and then dropped 1 point. Amalgamated Copper was off  $\frac{1}{4}$  at the opening at 49 $\frac{1}{2}$  and improved about a point. Chesapeake & Ohio opened off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 71 $\frac{1}{2}$  and rose to 73 $\frac{1}{2}$  before closing off.

On the local exchange Calumet & Hecla was up 2 points at 390. Calumet & Arizona opened  $\frac{1}{2}$  higher at 47 $\frac{1}{2}$  and improved a good fraction further. Lake Copper opened off  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and after sagging off further, advanced about a point before midday. United Fruit was off  $\frac{1}{4}$  at the opening at 187 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and dropped 1 point. Amalgamated Copper was off  $\frac{1}{4}$  at the opening at 49 $\frac{1}{2}$  and improved about a point. Chesapeake & Ohio opened off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 71 $\frac{1}{2}$  and rose to 73 $\frac{1}{2}$  before closing off.

In the late trading today on the stock exchange business was within narrow limits and prices moved irregularly.

Easier discounts were reflected in gilt-edged investments which finished at the top.

Americans were firmer in tone but rainfall checked the dealings on the curbs. Chinese were flat on the uprising and Nicaraguans rallied after a slump.

Mines were irregular as compared with last Wednesday's figures. De Beers are 14 higher at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The continental bourses closed weak.

## THE COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—Opening: Oct. 9.20@9.30, Nov. 9.35, Dec. 9.42@9.43, Jan. 9.21@9.22, Feb. 9.36@9.35, March 9.37@9.38, May 9.50@9.52, June 9.50, July 9.56@9.60, Aug. 9.49, Sept. 9.55. Market, easy, 7 to 18 points lower.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton good business; prices easier. Midlings 5.31d., off 16 points. Sales estimated 10,000 bales, receipts 55,000, 51,000 American. Futures opened easier, 8 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  off from Wednesday's close. At 12:30 p.m. steady, 9 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  off from previous closing; Oct.-Nov. 5.63, Dec.-Jan. 4.99, Jan.-Feb. 5.01, March 5.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

## THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Local refined and raw sugar markets steady and unchanged. London beats weak, Oct. 17s 11d., off 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Nov. 17s 3d., off 3d.; May 17s 1d., off 3d. European visible supply reported at 920,000 tons.

## THE WEATHER

### UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK

SUNDAY: Continued cool tonight and Saturday: moderate northerly winds.

WASHINGTON.—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows: New England: East tonight, with frost or freezing temperature; Saturday fair.

The disturbance that was central near Hatteras, N. C., yesterday morning, has moved rapidly up the coast and now enters the Gulf of Mexico. An area of high pressure over the Gulf of Mexico is producing pleasant weather in the central and eastern sections. Rainfall reported for the last 24 hours in the southern section of the Gulf of Mexico continues east of the Rockies. Conditions favor for this vicinity pleasant weather with cool nights but quite warm in the middle of the day.

## TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a.m. .... 45-46 noon ..... 54  
5 p.m. .... 50

Average temperature yesterday, 62°.

## IN OTHER CITIES

Buffalo ..... 62 Albany ..... 66  
New Haven ..... 66 Pittsburgh ..... 66  
Washington ..... 68 Chicago ..... 66  
Jacksonville ..... 66 St. Louis ..... 66  
Philadelphia ..... 72 Boston ..... 72  
San Francisco ..... 72 Portland, Me. .... 72

## ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW

Boston loaning rates for stocks this morning were: Amalgamated 2, Telephone 2 and flat. Steel Common 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 3, Superior 3 per cent.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p.m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Allis-Chalmers pf.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amalgamated	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Chem. Co.	48	48	48	48
Am Beet Sugar	57	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Can.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Can p.	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Carb. Finl.	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Cotton Oil	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Loco.	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Loco pf.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Malt pf.	42	42	42	42
Am Smelting	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Steel Foundry	32	32	32	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Sugar	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Sugar pf.	116	116	116	116
Anaconda	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
At Coast Line	126	127	126	127
At T & T	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balt & Ohio	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beth Steel pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brooklyn R. T.	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canadian Pacific	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	227	227	227
Central Leather	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cent. Royal pf.	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ches. & Ohio	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chino	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col Fuel	27	27	27	27
Col Southern	49	49	49	49
Conn Gas	138	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138	138 $\frac{1}{2}$
Conn Products	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
D&H pf.	162	162	162	162
Denver pf.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie	30	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie 1st pf.	49	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gen. Elect.	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	151	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$
Goldfield Co.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gor. Nor pf.	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gor. Nor. pf.	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Harvester	104	104	103	103
Harvester pf.	116	116	116	116
Inter-Central	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inter-Central	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int'l Paper	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int'l Paper pf.	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iowa Cent.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kan City So.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kan & Tex. So.	30	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kan & Tex. pf.	68	68	68	68
Laclede Gas	104	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
L & N	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lehigh Valley	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mackay Cos.	160	160	160	160
May Company	75	75	75	75
Mimil.	18	18	18	18
M. & S. L. P. pf.	60	60	60	60
Missouri Pacific	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pacific T. & T.	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pennsylvania	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peoples Gas	106	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pressed Steel pf.	95	95	95	95
Pullman	156	156	156	156
Railway Co. Copper	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$
Republic Steel	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island pf.	24 $\frac{1}{2$			



# NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## EGYPT WELCOMES LORD KITCHENER IN PALACE AND STREET

Progress of Country Will Be Goal of Affectionate Efforts, Declares Famous Soldier in First Speech

### CROWDS APPLAUD

(Special to the Monitor)

**CAIRO, Egypt.**—Instead of entering Egypt by way of Port Said as originally announced, Lord Kitchener left at Malta the vessel on which he sailed from London, and proceeded on board the cruiser Diana to Alexandria. On landing there he went at once to the British consulate, where he was received by the premier and four other ministers. He then called on the Khedive, returning later in the day to the Ras-el-Tin palace, accompanied by the members of the diplomatic and consular staff, to present his credentials.

In the course of his speech, which was delivered in French, Lord Kitchener said:

"I am particularly pleased with the prospect of being called upon to maintain the deep sympathy which animated my predecessor in his relations with your highness; and I dare to hope that this sympathy, added to a friendship for Egypt of long date, will facilitate for me the task which I have at heart—namely watching over to the best of my power and with the appropriate support of your highness the prosperity of Egypt. During the 16 years I previously passed here I was able to watch with profound pleasure the steps of progress made by the country to which I am attached by ties of deep affection, and having returned to this country my wishes and efforts will always be towards the maintenance and development of that progress."

Later in the day Lord Kitchener left for Cairo, arriving the same evening. A guard of honor provided by the Scots Guards was drawn up on the platform, while a detachment of Egyptian infantry was drawn up outside. His lordship was met by Sir John Maxwell, commanding the army of occupation in Egypt, and a large number of officials, both British and Egyptian, and he shook hands cordially all round.

Large crowds were gathered both at the station and along the route, and from these his lordship received a remarkably enthusiastic reception, the natives clapping their hands and waving their handkerchiefs. It is to be hoped that the extraordinarily warm welcome accorded to the new British agent may augur a better understanding between the Egyptians and the British.

## PROPOSED SALE OF HOTEL BIRON BRINGS IT BEFORE PUBLIC

(Special to the Monitor)

**PARIS.**—The tenants of the famous Hotel Biron, among whom are M. Auguste Rodin, Mme. Isadore Duncan, M. de Max and many other celebrities in the art world, have received from the state formal notice to quit expiring on Jan. 1 next.

The building is said to be in a deplorable state of repair. It is declared to have been practically uninhabitable when taken over, but the gloriously proportioned rooms and beautiful situation proved irresistible to the artists, and they prevailed upon the liquidator, M. Menage, who wished to make some real revenue out of the place, to let out the building in apartments on quarterly leases, thereby realizing some 30,000 francs per annum.

M. Rodin is the tenant of a fine suite of rooms on the ground and first floors which he obtained for the modest sum of 5,000 francs or so, while some of the younger artists were even so fortunate as to get a room in this wonderful old building as low as 50 francs a year.

The hotel is now to be formally offered for sale. Many proposals have been made as to its future use; among others that it should be fitted up as a residence available for the reception of royal or other distinguished guests of the nation. Many, however, are in favor of its being bought in by the state and converted into an art museum.

### INDIANS IN AFRICA ELECT

(Special to the Monitor)

**DURBAN, Natal, S. Africa.**—Mr. Gandhi, who has taken so prominent a share in the agitation for securing better treatment in South Africa for the natives of India, has accepted the presidency of the Indian National Congress, which is to be held in December next. It will be remembered that Ramsay Macdonald, the well-known Labor leader, was originally asked to preside, but announced that he would be unable to go to India this year.

## CRYSTAL PALACE CERISHED FOR LOVELY GROUNDS

In Great Open Spaces Which Almost Encircle London Gardens Overlooking Kent Can Be Saved by Effort

(Special to the Monitor)

**LONDON.**—An effort is being made to save the Crystal Palace, more particularly its grounds, from the devastating hand of the builder. All round London there are great open spaces which form almost a chain round this county of bricks and mortar.

To the southwest is Wimbledon common, where Swinburne took his daily walks, and Richmond park, second only in size to Windsor Great park, to the northwest lies Hampstead Heath, from which height the lights of London shine like a sort of earthly firmament; on the north is perhaps the less interesting Alexandra park; and to the northeast and east stretches the beautifully wooded expanse of Epping forest. Immediately south of the river on the east side are Greenwich park and Blackheath, and between these and Wimbledon common the only open space of any importance is the Crystal Palace with its beautifully timbered gardens overlooking the county of Kent.

It has been proposed that £600,000 (\$8,000,000) will be sufficient for the purchase of the palace including repairs, and £100,000 (\$80,000) might be put aside as working capital. The Metropolitan Public Association is taking an active part in the conference which is to be held in regard to saving this important site for the public.

## QUEENSLAND LAND BEING TAKEN UP

(Special to the Monitor)

**BRISBANE, Q. Aus.**—The last section of the Jimbour estate, comprising 40,353 acres, came into the hands of the government in August, 1910, and was made available for settlement. Of the whole estate, comprising 121,061 acres, there had been selected up to the end of the year 53,063 acres. Selection is going on steadily, and there is every prospect of the purchase reaching a satisfactory issue.

## GERMANY ADOPTS "NIGHT-LETTERS"

(Special to the Monitor)

**BERLIN.**—It is understood that the post office will shortly introduce an arrangement which may be described as the letter telegram, by which letters received up to midnight will be delivered to any part of the empire by first post in the morning. The minimum charge for this service will be 12 cents, for which 50 words are allowed, and two cents for every additional word.

## CLUB FOR NATIONAL AND SOCIAL SERVICE IS LONDON PROJECT

(Special to the Monitor)

**LONDON.**—Some months ago a standing committee on boy labor in the post office was appointed to see what could be done in the way of drafting the boy messengers into the service of the post office. The postmaster-general authorized the scheme recommended by the committee and the first classes have been opened in London this month.

Twice a year an examination will be held by the civil service commissioners, each boy being required to compete in one of these examinations if he desires to obtain permanent employment in the post office.

The classes which the London county council is providing will include eight which are to be held at telegraph offices and 18 at evening schools. Some 2,500 boys will attend the classes immediately, but it is anticipated that soon this number will be increased. The classes will be held according to the boys' hours of duty.

The first class begins at 7:30 a. m. and the last finishes at 8:30 p. m. The boys are obliged to attend each week and the full number of hours of work, classes and drill are not to be more than 54 per week. The boys are expected to pass in such subjects as spelling, English, arithmetic, geography and history. The boys who do not compete in the first examination will continue to perform messenger duties and will be appointed as assistant postmen at about 19 years of age without further examination.

## LONDON MESSENGER BOYS ELIGIBLE FOR POSTOFFICE PLACES

(Special to the Monitor)

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## PRETORIA COUNCIL PLANS CHANGES

(Special to the Monitor)

**CAPE TOWN, S. Africa.**—The Pretoria council has resolved to extend the tramway system at a further expenditure of £48,000 (\$240,000). It has also been decided to establish a municipal morning market, the present market being in the hands of a company under a concession from the late Z. A. R. It has been further decided to lease the agricultural plots on the town lands for market gardening purposes, in extent 8 to 16 acres, at low rentals.

### ESCALATOR TO BE FEATURE

(Special to the Monitor)

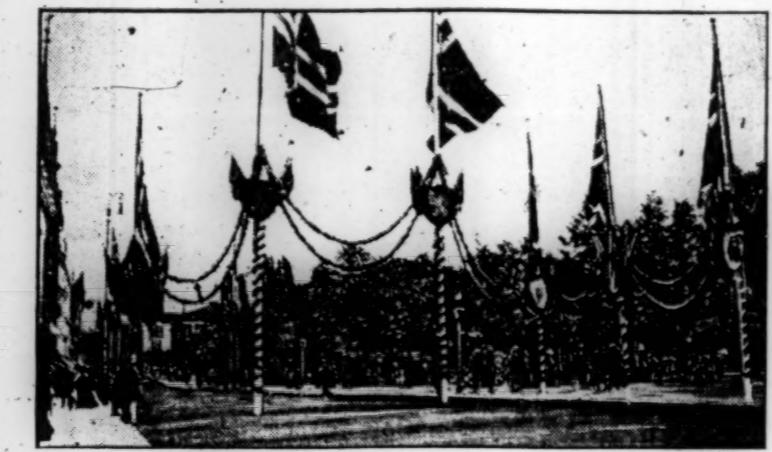
**LONDON.**—Those who have visited Earl's Court station recently will have noticed the moving staircase, or escalator, which is being constructed in order to facilitate the transference of passengers between the District railway and the Piccadilly and Brompton tube, which is at a level lower by some 80 feet. One moving staircase goes up and the other down at the rate of 18 inches per second, and it is claimed that either staircase is capable of carrying 10,000 people in the course of an hour.

### BARLEY YEAR "WONDERFUL"

(Special to the Monitor)

**LONDON.**—From East Anglia markets the news comes of a wonderful year of barley. The crops have been so sound that there are no screenings and no tail core, and as well as this the color of the barley is unusually fine.

## CHRISTIANIA IS FESTIVE HONORING UNIVERSITY



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

**Thoroughfare decorated in Christiania in honor of centenary of famous university**

(Special to the Monitor)

**CHRISTIANIA, Norway.**—The celebration of the centenary of the Christiania University was in every way successful.

It was looked forward to, with interest and expectation by people all over the country. The celebration was no mere ceremony; it was an outward manifestation of the rights and the worth of Norwegian scientific work, and it has caused the university to be held in higher esteem by the nation itself and by the foreign guests.

On the anniversary of the day on which King Frederik VI. of Denmark-Norway signed the act for the establishment of the university, the new university festival hall was inaugurated.

It has cost more than 500,000 kroner, toward which Norwegians—in America have contributed large sums.

In connection with the inauguration of the centenary of the year's students took place, also the handing in of the contribution lists for the university jubilee fund, toward which contributions have been sent in from all over Norway, and which it is hoped will reach the sum of 2,000,000 kroner, a large sum for a small country.

A reception was held for the numerous delegates from universities and students' associations abroad and the following day the delegates delivered their addresses, in all some 200. The national theater had never housed so representative an assembly. On the sixth a number of foreign scientists were made honorary doctors of the university. The following day lectures were delivered, museums visited and a gala performance given at the national theater. With that the official festivities in the capital were at an end.

The following three days some of the delegates and others took a trip to Bergen, the capital of western Norway, some 50 kilometers by train from Christiania.

The weather was perfect and the delegates had an excellent opportunity for getting acquainted with the marked contrast between eastern and western Norway, both as to the scenery and the temperament of the people.

On the whole the festivities must be described as entirely successful. Abundant proof was given that Norway enjoys genuine sympathy among foreign nations and that neither the number of its population nor the financial power of the country determine the value of her contribution to the culture and intellectual life of the world.

## YOUNG PERSIANS ARE STUDYING IN PARIS SCHOOLS

French Capital Is Pleased at  
Choice in View of Wish of  
Rival Centers to Gain  
Picked Men From Persia

(Special to the Monitor)

**RAMSGATE.**—The invention of A. W. Sharman in connection with wireless telephony was put to a thorough test here lately. It is understood that among the visitors were officials representing the government, and that the adoption of the system by the British admiralty will depend to a large extent upon the ultimate results of the experiments carried out.

One of them is entering the Ecole des Beaux Arts to qualify as an architect; others are specially devoting themselves to French literature, law and various branches of science. The expenses are defrayed by a fund that was some time ago provided by the Persian government for this purpose.

They has been considerable influence exerted to secure the residence of some of these students in other European educational centers and it is a matter that is affording much gratification to Frenchmen that some of the cleverest young men of the rising generation of Persia should be sent here to become more intimately acquainted with the conditions of modern Europe and obtain their education.

There is no doubt that the activity of the Franco-Persian union has an important factor in realizing this happy favor for France.

## TYNE SHIPBUILDING ACTIVITY GREAT

(Special to the Monitor)

**LONDON.**—Great activity in shipbuilding and repairing work is reported from the Tyne district, in fact the local firms are said not to have been as busy for many years as they are at present; and it is expected that the output for the year will be a record. Some 70 vessels with a gross tonnage of 250,000, as well as four floating docks, are under construction, and the amount of work in hand should be sufficient to provide ample employment for many months ahead.

## RAPIDITY OF BRITAIN'S MOBILIZATION IS TOLD

Territorials Improving in  
Quality and Experts Are  
Confident of the Future.  
Declares Lord Haldane

### VALUE UNCERTAIN

(Special to the Monitor)

**LONDON.**—At a meeting held among his former constituents in East Lothian, Lord Haldane made an interesting speech on the present condition of the army and the future prospects of the territorials. Speaking first of the regular army, Lord Haldane began by stating that he had been in office nearly as long as Lord Cardwell, and he believed he had made as many and as great changes as his predecessors.

The key to the reforms in the regular army of the last five years had been this, he said, that they had got the country to realize that they could not defend themselves by mere mobs of men, however brave and gallant, and that they could not defend themselves with men, however brave, unless they were organized to a definite end. Thus their task was to find the organization and transform the regular army into new shape.

Alluding to the possibilities of a foreign invasion, which, however, he does not consider to be imminent, Lord Haldane observed that if any continental power were so foolish as to send over an army of 70,000, the territorials in this country would be in the proportion of four to one, and he thought that even in their present raw condition they would make it very hot for the enemy.

## DRIVERS OF TAXIS OFTEN OWN THEM

(Special to the Monitor)

**LONDON.**—The annual meeting of the Motor Cab Owners-Drivers Association which has just been held here, shows that a small but growing body of taxicab drivers own their own vehicles. The association, which was formed last year with a membership of 13, now numbers in its ranks 97 members.

In the course of his speech R. Moffat Ford, the chairman, claimed that as the members of the association were at the same time both masters and men, they were able to understand more fully and interpret more correctly the actual condition and requirements of the trade than any authority which could speak from one side of the question only.

### RAMSAY MACDONALD RESIGNING

(Special to the Monitor)

**LONDON.**—Ramsay Macdonald, M. P., has intimated that he will be obliged to relinquish the post of secretary to the Labor party, since his work in Parliament alone, especially since he became chairman of the party, has been more than sufficient to absorb his attention and take up all his time.

### FAMOUS PREACHER WILL VISIT

(Special to the Monitor)

**LONDON.**—The Rev. R. J. Campbell, the well-known Congregational preacher, is leaving England on Oct. 19 for an extended preaching tour in the United States. He is expected to return to England in January.

## TRIAL OF WIRELESS TELEPHONY IS MADE AND OFFICIALS WATCH

(Special to the Monitor)

**ADELAIDE, S. Aus.**—Some interesting information is published in the final results of the agricultural statistic compiled by L. H. Shill, C. M. G., the government statistician. As a result of reports furnished by police officers during the month of November, together with reports received from the farmers themselves, a forecast was issued on Nov. 30 last. This forecast, it will be seen from the following tables, was compiled from reliable information:

Total acreage under wheat and hay:		Forecast	Actual	Average
Division	Acre	Forecast	Actual	Per acre

## THE HOME FORUM

## BEAUTY OF ISLAND ALWAYS STRIKING

Many the name Harris is connected only with the handwoven tweed of durable quality which carries with it even the scent of the heather and the peat, but to those who have visited the island the remembrance will rather be one of wonderful beauty of scenery and coloring. Really the southern continuation of Lewis, Harris and its northern sister are united under the name of the "Long Island" and are the largest portion individually of the long thin chain of misty blue which lures the traveler from the mainland to the outer isles.

Perhaps not to all will the treeless, barren grandeur of Harris make its peculiar appeal, but in those who have followed the call of the "charmed West," the great piled masses of gray stone, with the sparse tufts of grass and heather clinging to them, and the purple hills, rising in rugged freedom sheer from sea and loch, it will inspire a love which the fertile, smiling lands of the south cannot evoke. It is a land of mountain and sea, of loch and burn. Here is a brown peat bog, dotted with bog cotton, shaking its white plumes which glimmer in the sun; there, a stretch of deepest blue loch fringed with reeds and clumps of purple heather, which carries on its breast a white army of regal water lilies; or again, a little brown burn dashes impetuously over the stones down to where a long line of waves is sweeping in from the Atlantic.

Tweed-making and fishing are the principal occupations of the natives, and a whaling station offers employment to a certain number. The crofts are small, and owing to the boggy nature of the peat soil, crops have to be grown on tiny patches, intersected by deep ditches to provide for drainage. Tarbert is the most important village, its line of little stone whitewashed houses lying picturesquely on the narrow isthmus which separates the waters of the East and West lochs.

But the most lasting impression of Harris is one of color, soft, suffused; or deep, glowing and fiery, whether it be the grays and greens and purples of the days when the mist comes stealthily creeping over the hills, enshrouding their summits, and stealing quietly down into the valleys, or the brilliant blues and yellows when the sun shines, and every feature of the landscape stands out clear cut and sharp, or in the evenings, when the moon casts a long line of trembling

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)  
WEST LOCH TARBERT, ISLAND OF HARRIS

silver over the sea. There is no time in the day when the beauty of the island becomes commonplace or monotonous.

## WAYS OF CURRENT LITERATURE

A S HAS before been remarked here the record of popular thinking as seen in current literature shows what present human progress is and also its need of more progress. There is, for example, a story in a popular weekly which shows how a young man fresh from his technological school gets his first task at bridge building. He finds that the material being consigned is not up to the standard and that apparently the house which employs him is reaping the benefit of the lower cost. He has already had some bitter experience of how long a youth may have to wait for a chance to show what he can do in his profession. But on the other hand his professional honor is at stake. Can he, an accredited engineer, such things pass under his eye without comment? After days of struggle he last decides that he must report the wrong and at once loses his position, of course. He wins a better one by the act in the end, however.

Now this story shows two things; first that the selfishness of money-making in this age is great, since such an incident is the readily-accepted basis for a story;

## Sloth Makes All Things Difficult

Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy; and he that riseth late must toil all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night; while laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him.—Benjamin Franklin.

## ART OF LETTER-WRITING HAS CHANGED WITH TIME

WHETHER a letter should be written "to or from" is one of the points of debate in books that purport to make a ready writer. Shall we tell our friend what we are thinking and doing, or shall we strive to look from his point of view and say what will "come where he lives," as the phrase is. It would seem, however, clear enough that as there can only be real talk or interchange between people who are at one in thought, so there cannot be real letter writing unless the writer knows the reader will hear and understand and, above all, care.

Now, there are persons to whom we have no more need to write than we have

to speak. To say "I heard the first robin this morning" is enough to tell him who really knows us just what thrill of new hope, what uprising to a fresh beginning this unconscious, trustful life of bird-song meant, startling across the dreary disorder of a city back yard in March. To those who know we have no need to write out our deepest and dearest thinking. Is here why housemates rarely write to each other save of the little events of the daily life? To call before the one who is absent the outward picture of the daily doings is to touch the heart of home in him. To say what was

entertained, and whether Charlotte's new blue gown was prettier than the pink—these things are the symbol of the home interests and affections, and the spirit of them is never absent for those who truly love. The happy talk around the dining table, the warm sense of rest in affections that nothing can estrange—not distance nor loss nor gain nor wrong—this dawns softly like daily sunshine on the heart of the absent member when he reads the simple, merry outline of home events.

But there are people who are very near and dear, yet not so near that they think with us. To these there is still

the pleasurable excitement of declaring what chord this or that outward joy touches within, and what one's favorite preoccupations are when thought is free to receive as it will for one's own silent contentment. These friends are often stimulating for the very reason that their visitation—by letter or otherwise—is an occasion to rout out the mental furnishings and see what we really have in store, what is to be cast out, what to be repolished as a treasure whose value we had not fully known.

When all is said, we discern a real reason for the decline of long letter writing as a fine art. Those to whom we dare say our innermost know it already and have no need to be told. Those who do not can be put off with a hasty scratch of such superficial chat as our growing wisdom sees is not worth ink and paper. Hence the habit of correspondence by postal card or 50-word night letters. Thought from thought is not so separate as it was of old, and the modern means of speedy communication on the material side is only a clumsy bodying forth of the actual unity of thinking today among like-minded men.

## Prophet Without Honor

"Discussing Victor Herbert's opera 'Natoma' in which he is to sing this season George Hanan told an amusing story to a representative of the Musical Leader, illustrating the ephemeral nature of much contemporaneous musical criticism. He said:

Just after the first performance of 'Natoma' they gave dinner to Herbert in New York, and, of course, everybody was there. When it came to the speechmaking Henry Finch was called on, and he pulled a lot of newspaper clippings out of his pocket and began to read. He did not say who wrote them or what papers they came from, but began: "The composer showed a total lack of comprehension of the first principles of writing for dramatic setting."

The music was bombastic, cacophonous and banal. As for the poem, it was simply ridiculous," and so on for a long spell. Everybody held his breath. I can tell you, for the critics, composers, conductors and all were there, and nobody knew who was going to get hit. Finally Finch looked up quizzically and said: "Gentlemen, these extracts are drawn from the newspaper criticisms of the first performance of 'Tristan and Isolde.' It made a hit."

## ART FOR THE MANY IN DETROIT

THE story of 1500 people turned away each week from the Sunday session of the Art Museum in Detroit is explained by a writer in *Art and Progress* on the ground that the lecturer, Mr. Griffith, whom the people are thronging to hear, makes his talks so truly popular. He does not confuse and discourage by too much talk of technique. He makes the artist under discussion live for the hearers by bringing out all he can of his individuality and human experience generally. Then the people are able to look at examples of the artist's work with a sympathy that makes the picture remain with them. They relate it to what they know of the man, and the human interest is thus established.

There is a story that when Mr. Griffith was once passing the shop of a Detroit dealer in rugs he saw some particularly ugly examples of what not to buy. He unthinkingly stopped and asked the dealer

to lend them to him that he might take photographs of them. The dealer answered that he knew what they were wanted for, and that he would by no means lend the rugs to advertise their unsalability. The art lecturer had already injured his business enough, for people now refused to buy manufactures of that sort.

Here is a successful propaganda, showing what can be done when the right man does it. The story is accompanied by a cut of the Detroit Art Museum on a winter day, showing the crowds waiting for admission. The auditorium for the lecture holds only a thousand, and more than that number are disappointed each week.

## New Development of Zionism.

It has been one of the anomalies of an agitation which had for its object the restoration of the Jewish people to the land of their forefathers, that for many years Palestine itself should have fallen into the background. A faction led by J. Zangwill abandoned the original idea of Theodore Herzl, and spent many busy years in seeking a site for a Jewish territory elsewhere than in the Holy Land. There are few unoccupied areas of the world that were not at one time or another brought forward as an appropriate location for the New Judea. Uganda, South Africa, Morocco, Argentina, Cyrenaica, were discussed and abandoned. The formal reason was that the proposed site was unsuitable on one ground or another. The true reason was that Zionism without Zion—that is, Palestine—held absolutely no attractions to the Jewish masses. The movement headed by Mr. Zangwill has virtually ceased to be a factor in Zionism. It was unrepresented at the last congress. After years of hesitation and a great deal of stumbling in the dark, the original idea of a Jewish home in the holy land has reasserted itself, on a more modest scale than when it first presented itself, but for that very reason more promising of results.—*New York Post*.

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## REFORM

WELL-KNOWN bishop has recently declared that "only real love of man can give the needed impulses to reform," and that the duty devolving upon all true and practical Christians is "to make some effective contribution to the social and industrial reconstruction of the nations."

The most harmonious, free and successful man who ever lived and who did more than any other man has done to bring harmony, freedom and success into the lives of mortals, was Jesus of Nazareth. It was this man, this Galilean reformer, who really lifted his fellows up and out of their old mortal selves, their old troublesome ways and conditions, by revealing to them both in precept and practice that thought is the basis of every desire, every impulse and every action.

It was this reformer who proved beyond a peradventure that Mind, not matter, Truth, not error, Love, not hate, is the real master of man, and that man's lasting joy, peace and prosperity are in direct proportion to the measure of Mind, Truth or Love that governs him, or, in other words, that man's well-being depends entirely on the state of his mentality, for "as he thinketh in his heart, so is he."

Disclosing the great need of humanity to be, first, a more pure and demonstrable love for God and, second, a more sure and tender love for man, Jesus said, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind," and also "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

On these two commandments Jesus based his whole ambition and strength. On these two he stood unflinchingly when others fled, and worked with might and main when others trifled and slept. Deserting not his post of duty, no matter what the circumstances, he performed his part nobly and well, thereby affording a lofty example of individual effort and sincerity, an example which must be followed in deed and in truth by every man and woman who would intelligently and honestly believe on that, is understand, him, and do the works which he promised that men should do.

Jesus is regarded as the Wayshower of mortals, and rightfully so, but this does not imply that in working out his own salvation he also vicariously worked out the salvation of the whole race. Understanding, as he did, the way of God so perfectly, understanding it not because of any such special dispensation, any so-called supernatural or miraculous endowments, but simply because he made the best of each and every opportunity to know and prove the all-power and protection of the divine presence, divine Mind, Jesus adopted and used God's way, making it plain and beautiful in all his words and works, and showing others how they might go and do likewise. Therefore his method of enlisting God's aid in his own behalf and of making it

and all their allied so-called forces from which emanate every strife and struggle among mankind.

In teaching and proving that divine Love is the harbinger of genuine peace and concord, and therefore the secret of full salvation; that it is indeed the only thing which "can give needed impulses to reform" and "make some effective contribution to the social and industrial reconstruction of the nations;" the only thing which can bring about the much-needed federation of the world by establishing the ideal brotherhood of God through the ideal brotherhood of man, Christian Science says in words pregnant with holy meaning:

"There is but one way to heaven, harmony, and Christ in divine Science shows us this way. . . . In patient obedience to a patient God, let us labor to dissolve with the universal solvent of Love the adamante of error,—self-will, self-justification and self-love," for "Love is the liberator" (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, by Mary Baker Eddy, pp. 242, 225).

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## Automobile Fire Engine

The day of the picturesque fire horse is drawing to a close. New York city is planning to replace more than 100 three-horse hitches by motor-driven apparatus, and many other American cities have begun the change. The automobile fire engine and hose carriage are both quicker and more powerful than horse-drawn vehicles, and therefore preferable; but an element of great attractiveness will die away from city life when the fire horses go. They are the only horses in the world that a man can without pity see drawing a heavy load at a run. As they get little exercise, the run is pleasure to them. They never have to be urged.

Youths Companion.

edge of the wings and the under surface of the wing covers. The insects that employ the former methods also stridulate at night.

Crickets use the first method; the green or long-horned grasshopper and certain species of jumping grasshopper other methods. It is said that butterflies utter a click, and the same is true of many kinds of beetles. The cicada or 17-year locust utters a most remarkable note or series of sounds. A tired bee hums on E sharp.—*Harpers Weekly*.

## Picture Puzzle



## Sounds of Insects

An investigator has observed that there are at least three different tones emitted by insects: a low one during flight, a higher one when the wings are held in such manner that they do not vibrate, and yet higher tone when the insect is held so that none of its limbs can be moved. This last, it is pointed out, is the "voice proper" of the insect. In some cases it is produced by the stigmata of the thorax.

The grasshopper is said to produce its musical sounds in different ways by rubbing the base of one wing upon the other, by rubbing the inner surface of the hind legs against the outer surface of the wing covers, and by rubbing together the upper surface of the front

What servant?  
ANSWER TO WEDNESDAY'S  
PICTURE PUZZLE  
Siege.

An artesian well in Dallas, Texas, is of marvelous power, and it is hoped that others may be drilled without interfering with the capacity of the ones already in operation. This well is 2500 feet in depth, and the water rises from it with a pressure of 110 pounds. An ordinary fire engine puts forth a pressure of about 60 pounds, so it is seen that this source of water supply is a great value to the city. With a cap of certain size it rises to a height of 150 feet, and when confined in a two-inch pipe rises 250 feet. There is a flow of 1,330,000 gallons a day.

## Of One Who Walks Alone

These are the ways of one who walks alone.

Sweet silent ways that lead toward twilight skies,

Bees softly winging where a low wind sighs

Through the hills' hollow cool and clover-blown.

These are the ways that call one back again:

To old forgotten things in faded years,

Swift on a moment of remembered tears

They stand from out the dust where they have lain.

These are the ways life's simple secrets bless,

Keen honey-scented borne by each haunted wind,—

Here in the silence one may ever find

That last strange peace whose name is loneliness.

Thomas S. Jones, Jr., in Scribner's.

## Too Easy

One day having made a study rather easily, I scraped it entirely from the canvas, although it was well done, so much did I fear to slip on the smooth plane of facility.—Gerome.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, October 13, 1911

### Governor Wilson on Business

In the small town of Red Bank, Monmouth county, N. J., on Wednesday night, Gov. Woodrow Wilson gave utterance to thoughts that have heretofore found expression principally among conservatives of the party to which he stands opposed. They do not, at all events, even remotely reflect the radical Democratic view. They will be received with as little favor among the Bryan element of the Democracy as among the advanced and uncompromising progressives of the Republican party. They not only call a halt in the indiscriminate raid upon the great business concerns of the country, but they rebuke the administration at Washington for striving to take a middle-of-the-road position at a time when the commercial welfare of the nation and of its millions of wage earners demands a well-defined and positive attitude on the part of the government, and one that will give some assurance of stability to industry and trade.

It is only reasonable to assume that all sorts of things will be read into this remarkable address—remarkable, not alone because it was made by one who is regarded as a Democratic probability in the great contest of 1912, but because this one has thus far in politics, and contrary to his teachings as a college professor, stood for extreme radical measures in government and in economics. One of the leading supporters of President Taft among the eastern newspapers indicates pretty clearly how the Governor's address is going to be taken in that quarter by heading the report of the Red Bank speech with the words: "Wilson Bids for Wall Street Support."

However this may be, Governor Wilson is admirably clear: "Men continually say in my ear," says he, "that business is not in a satisfactory condition in this country. They point out this undertaking and that undertaking that is running at half force as if waiting for something. Is there a business man in my hearing who does not know that the trouble with business now is uncertainty?" It is here that the Governor strikes at the vulnerable point in the Taft armor. "You do not know what is going to happen tomorrow," he says. "Why don't you know? Because the men who are in authority tell you one thing today and another tomorrow; because the President of the United States, his attorney-general, all those associated with him, give out one utterance one day and then the next day take it back and apologize for it."

The force of this statement lies in the fact that it is well-founded. Mr. Taft has seemed hot and cold toward big business, conservative and radical in his statements regarding its regulation and prosecution, accordingly as he has found himself in conservative or radical districts or communities. The politics in all this does not concern us. As the time for the holding of the national conventions approaches there may be much trimming of views among the aspirants for the nomination on both sides. There may be more trimming still between the conventions and the election. Viewed with relation to previous utterances of Mr. Wilson since coming into practical politics, it will be difficult for fair-minded people to see wherein with regard to some very important things he is less wobbly than Mr. Taft. All we care for in this connection at present is that our readers shall bear in mind closely the past and present attitude of prominent public men in relation to the great questions of the hour and then see how their future utterances square with it. It is about time that sincerity in politics was being weighed for its worth.

CHOICE of a fifty-acre site in Cambridge for the new buildings of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology does more than assure to that deservedly popular and respected institution a home near the center of the urban district of which it is an asset and to which it draws students from all lands. At the same time the decision fixes definitely and at a high standard the type of architecture and building ideals of a region along the Charles River basin which many had come to fear might never be developed worthily. Beyond peradventure it now seems settled that dwellers on the Boston side of the basin, all participants in aquatic sports, all persons finding recreation in the adjacent Boston and Cambridge parks, and all travelers to Cambridge over the Harvard bridge are to find esthetic satisfaction in gazing on a stately group of buildings, consistent in type and placed harmoniously so as to produce the most satisfying effect.

Viewed as a civic event, the announcement of such an enterprise takes on proportions of significance transcending the educational importance of the choice. The example set by "Tech" may well be imitated by other institutions. Perhaps the whole section of Cambridgeport, west as well as east of Massachusetts avenue and adjacent to the river, will become a cultural as well as industrial region.

### Waning Immigration and Citizenship

THE prediction of one of the government experts supervising immigration, that the best of European emigrants hereafter are to go to Canada on the north and to Argentina on the south is significant, if well founded; and there seem to be reasons for it. Were the prophecy that all emigration hither is to drop off considerably for a season, there would be many persons who would neither mourn nor repine. That the nation is assimilating its new citizens as thoroughly or as rapidly as it used is doubted by some of the most competent students of the problem. But if the best of the self-exiled Europeans are to pass the United States by, and if the less desirable are to continue to come; and if, in addition, races from the near east enter that are non-Christian and without any training whatsoever in political self-government, it is evident that a condition of affairs will result that must force the nation to restrictive legislation of a kind new in national history.

In enforcing a restrictive immigration policy it is difficult to avoid occasional injustices to individuals, and a wise administration will always reserve the right to deal with particular cases in the spirit of the law rather than as service to its letter. Opposition to restriction of any kind is exceedingly easy to arouse. Politicians, seeking

for support and not above demagoguery, seem willing to pander to those sections of the community that feel aggrieved at the stricter supervision which is set up. Consequently, when an administration that is trying to do its duty in preserving standards of citizenship is threatened with the loss of the vote of men of a certain race unless officials cease to be as vigilant as the law requires, the reasonable course for them to follow is to go right on with their strict enforcement of the law. Voters who have no racial prejudices that are superior to national loyalty will be glad to indorse such a course and support those who stick to it.

A MOVEMENT has been set afoot down in Maine that is very certain to find sympathizers eventually in all parts of the country. It originated with a recently formed organization, known as the New England Uniform School Law Association, and the idea behind it is that if the opening of the schools be delayed two weeks beyond the time set at present, the season in the resorts of Maine will be lengthened to the same extent. The hope behind it is that if Maine takes the initiative in this particular, the movement will spread throughout New England; it may become country-wide. One need not be expert in mathematics to see that the addition of two weeks to the vacation time of summer resorters in Maine would mean the division of a vast sum of money among the hotel proprietors, cottage owners, boarding house keepers, and the people in general who cater to the comfort and amusement of the summer throngs.

The season is all too short in Maine. It is all too short throughout New England. It is broken off suddenly in the first days of September, usually in the midst of charming weather, simply because the children must go home and to school. Opening of the schools is fixed arbitrarily; so is their closing. By another arbitrary arrangement, and one somewhat more reasonable, both the opening and the closing time could be set back. In some parts of the country this method of prolonging the vacation season has been adopted and it is working satisfactorily.

Maine does not like to see her visitors departing annually just at the very time when her climate is at its best; neither does any other of the New England states. As a matter of fact, most of the visitors dislike to leave the charming resorts along this coast so early. If the matter can be arranged—if the schools everywhere can be kept closed until, say, the third Monday in September of each year—it will be a good thing for Maine and New England. It is for the tens of thousands from the interior who would not miss spending a summer down this way to say whether it will be best.

### Food Monopolies and Administrative Power

WHERE, as in Europe, much authority that in the United States is vested in legislatures is conceded to executives, it is possible to meet economic crises much more promptly and efficiently than it is here. The action of both national and municipal authorities in France, Germany and Austria, in forcibly effecting the reduction of food prices by decrees which tenders have had to obey or in temporarily setting aside the tariffs that admittedly have raised costs, has shown recently that the masses in Europe are protected as American consumers are not. Moreover, European communities do not hesitate to go into business for themselves and bring collective credit and capital into competition with individuals if the latter are believed to be unfair in their methods and unduly covetous of profit. The nearest approach to the course which both Berlin and Budapest have followed recently in this respect has been seen in Indianapolis, where a mayor has dared to use his power and the city funds in combating the demands of middlemen for more profit on vegetables than consumers or the mayor deemed fair.

As an illustration of what a fully empowered executive can do when he will, the action of Governor-General Forbes of the Philippines is indicative. Finding that the insular rice market had been cornered, that dealers were raising the price of the staple food of the Filipinos, did he sit idle or simply indulge in homilies on the error of such a course? Not at all. He engaged rice cargoes in bulk from Indo-China, began to import American maize, and planned to sell at cost to the natives. The rice trust has now capitulated and prices are falling.

FLORIDA will do well for her own reputation by compelling her orange growers to wait until their oranges are ripe before shipping them north. The northern consumer is not in so great a hurry to get them but that he can wait until they are fit to eat.

ONE cannot vote with intelligence in Oregon, it seems, without first studying a campaign primer that explains thirty-two propositions in direct legislation. But this is not saying that these thirty-two propositions are not worthy of being understood.

For depressing specimens of "English as she is wrote" by graduates of schools, see the papers submitted by candidates for appointment to West Point.

"THE free shoe menace" does not mean that there is danger that the public will have free shoes thrust upon it. It is just a short way of putting an economic problem.

A MANUFACTURING plant in North Carolina is run by power generated 150 miles away. And yet it is said that the smoke nuisance is a present necessity.

IT looks very much as if those who furnished the Portuguese royalists with the sinews were grossly deceived with regard to the sentiments of the country.

It is a happy "fan" who has the magic pasteboard that admits to the Manhattan arena. The price is above Caruso and Tetrazzini.

BUILDING for "Tech" on the Cambridge side of the Charles will bring that institution closer to Harvard, of course, but only in a way.

MAY Harvard's necessity be some alumnus' opportunity! A \$2,000,000 library building is needed for an invaluable collection.

WISCONSIN'S rising reputation seems called in question by the implication that chewing-gum is a medium of influence on voters.

THE Tripoli affair is not without its brighter side. Italy has abolished slavery in the country.

AN ALERT naval officer, given to observation and reflection, has opportunities during his professional career to form opinions on international relations such as no armchair publicist or a statesman brought up at a national capital can afford to undervalue or reject. The writings of Mahan have had in some ways more effect on contemporary history than the decrees of kings and the plottings of prime ministers. Some of the best advice that the American people are now getting relative to future national policy is coming from "nationals" who have seen the world from the deck of the cruiser and battleship, who have consortied with peoples beyond seas, and who have a horizon that is more than national.

Such an adviser the Massachusetts State Board of Trade has just had in Rear Admiral Chester. His message to this body is pertinent to the entire American business world. Unless between this time and the opening of the Panama canal something is done to revive the American merchant marine, the far-reaching effect of the joining of the oceans and the reconstruction of world trade routes will have for one of its inevitable features further humiliating reliance upon foreign-owned and foreign-manned ships for transport of national exports.

There are some signs of an awakening and of adequate realization of what opening of the canal may mean to vessels engaged in the coasting trade and the bringing of goods from the Pacific to the Atlantic states and vice versa. But as for any popular uprising against a national policy that pours millions each year into the coffers of European and Asiatic ship owners in order to protect a few American shipbuilding yards, where are the signs of it? There is intense interest in Great Britain, Germany, Argentine Republic, Brazil and Japan over every phase of the opening and administration of the epoch-making section of the world's newest waterway. With the altruistic aspects of the enterprise no idealist would think of finding fault. But there may be a justifiable self-regard in connection with the affair which the United States would not be condemned for cherishing; and, in part, it lies along the line of getting ready to do a fair share of the business that will go on through the canal in traffic that is something other than domestic.

### To New York via North Station

SOME day the South and North stations in Boston will be so joined that travel north and south through the city will be unbroken practically for those who wish to make the Hub a way station en route to or from the recreation centers of the north and the urban communities and manufacturing towns of states to the south of Massachusetts. Plans for this project now halt, in part owing to conditions of business not conducive to large borrowings or major ventures in increase of liabilities. There are, however, usually more ways than one of accomplishing an end, partially if not completely; so it is not surprising to find that the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway officials are planning to push through the proposed short line of road that will connect the Central Massachusetts road with the Boston & Albany, and, under an arrangement with the latter, give a route via Springfield that will enable trains to be run into the North station, and making direct connections for New Hampshire, Maine and the Provinces. Stockholders and the railroad commission having given their assent, it is reasonable to suppose that by spring northern New England will have better facilities for getting to New York and beyond.

THE chairman of the Democratic national committee, Norman E. Mack, is quoted as saying in a recent address before the Sphinx Club, an organization of New York advertising men, "I can tell you, gentlemen, the only way to conduct a campaign nowadays is to advertise in the newspapers." He added that he would spend 50 per cent of all the campaign fund for newspaper advertising, for, in his belief, newspaper advertising is the keynote of success. It will not do, however, for Mr. Mack, or any other political manager, or any sympathizer with his views in this particular, to be too general either in statement or in practise. Advertising is one thing, honest advertising is another. To begin with, one must have something to advertise which is of interest to a given number of people. It must be something the possession of which would be of real value to a given number of people. This may be information, or it may be something more tangible and material, but the main point is, it must be what the advertiser represents it to be, and nothing else.

Merchants sometimes place cards upon goods in their show windows or stores, reading, "As Advertised," so that their patrons may see for themselves that their newspaper announcements are without exaggeration or misrepresentation. A house that builds up a business upon quality, reliability, integrity, in time need only say that it will sell such and such merchandise for such and such a price and its reputation will be to patrons a sufficient guarantee.

The idea that political parties shall advertise themselves, their issues and their nominees during campaigns seems to us a good one. The sooner they begin to do it the better, for the sooner will they learn the requisites of successful advertising. They may make the mistake of believing at the beginning that by using type of the proper blackness and bigness, by making large claims and by covering wide space they will get out of newspaper advertising all the good there is in it. In this there is a serious and a costly mistake. The very first thing the campaign managers must do under the advertising system is to provide themselves with something the public would do well to have. The next thing is to tell the truth about it. They may do this as eloquently and as attractively as they please, but they must not attempt to hide the truth behind adjectives or to smother it with verbiage. If they tell the plain truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and tell it persistently, and live up to what they say, the public in time will come to have faith in their statements and to believe that the goods—the issues and the men—will be "as advertised."

If political campaign managers go into newspaper advertising with this understanding and with a fixed determination to fight it out on this line they may eventually accomplish a great work for their parties and for the country.

### Advertising in Political Campaigns